THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

The Egyptian Gazette

No. 7,203

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA...	8 May	ARABIA ...	6 June	EGYPT...	4 July
MOLDAVIA ...	15 „	HIMALAYA...	13 „	BRITANNIA...	11 „
MACEDONIA...	22 „	PERSIA ...	20 „	CALEDONIA...	18 „
VICTORIA ...	29/30 „	INDIA...	27 „	MONGOLIA ...	25 „

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare remains as usual.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. ...	CAIRO.
GEORGE ROYLE, Esq. ...	PORT-SAID.
Messrs. HASELDEN & Co. ...	ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt	SUEZ.

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. "Orontes" will leave Suez about June 2.
R.M.S. "Omrah" will leave Suez about June 16.

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. "Ophir" will leave Port Said about May 24.
R.M.S. "Oratava" will leave Port Said about June 7.

Reduced Summer Fares		1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
	Port-Said to Naples	£11	£7	£4.6
	„ „ Marseilles	„ 12.12	„ 9.0	„ 5.10
	„ „ Gibraltar	„ 13.0	„ 10.0	„ 5.10
	„ „ Plymouth or Tilbury	„ 14.16	„ 12.12	„ 6.16

Return tickets no longer issued, but passengers paying full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 1/3 fare back if return voyage be made within 4 months of arrival, or abatement of 20 o/o if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival. Agents, Cairo :—Thos. Cook & Son. ALEXANDRIA :—R. J. Moss & Co.—For all information apply

Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, PORT-SAID & PORT-TEWFIK (Suez). 31-12-904

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Staffordshire 6,005 tons, leaves about May 24.
S.S. Worcestershire 7,160 tons, leaves about June 8.
HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Derbyshire 6,636 tons, leaves about May 30.
S.S. Lancashire 6,344 tons leaves about June 13.

FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £12.5.0, London £17.5.0, Colombo £32.15.0, Rangoon £37.10.0.
Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: WM. STAPLEDON & SONS, 31-12-905

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. *PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.*

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus). *RED SEA LINE.*

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Amasis	Tons 4,000	*Menes	Tons 7,500	*Philæ	Tons 5,000	Tabor	Tons 3,700
*Busiris	„ 6,000	*Nitocris	„ 5,500	Rameses	„ 3,000	No. 481	(Building)
Menes	„ 3,000	*Pharos	„ 3,000	Seti	„ 3,000	No. 125	(Building)

*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—FARES: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £26 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £15. Return.—To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months. S.S. **Menes** now on the berth, will sail on or about Saturday, June 3, to be followed by S.S. **Rameses.**

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.

Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to

R. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 20-6-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE, Co., Ltd. 1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1806.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.

31-12-905. Policies issued at SUEZ by G. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CAIRO-KHARTOUM SUMMER MAIL SERVICE.

Wednesday and *Saturday	8 p.m.	depart Cairo	arrive	*Monday and *Friday	7.30	a.m.
Thursday and Sunday	6.30 p.m.	depart Shellal	depart	Sunday and Thursday	8.10	a.m.
*Saturday and Tuesday	12 noon	depart Halfa	depart	Friday and *Tuesday	6	p.m.
*Sunday and Wednesday	1.30 p.m.	arrive Khartoum	depart	Thursday and *Monday	12	noon

Mail delivered Khartoum, Sun. and Wednesday evening, and Cairo, Mon. and Friday evening. *Dining and Sleeping Cars.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

(Electric Light.) SALOON (*Amidships*) FARE £12. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. MANDALAY 6000 Tons will leave PORT-SAID about May 11 for Liverpool.
„ PEGU 5800 „ „ „ „ „ June 8 „ Devonport.
„ IRRAWADDY 7800 to follow.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.

Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

Thos. Cook & Son,

(EGYPT). LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON.
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE — CAIRO, near SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.

Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa, & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P.&O. S.N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their Passages, where steamer plans may be consulted and Berths secured by all Lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Co. leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan and Wady-Halfa in connection with trains de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday and Tuesday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates. Best camp equipment in the country. 10-12-904

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.
SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS Outward, and MARSEILLES (GENOA and PLYMOUTH optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD :— S.S. *Mombasa* ... May 27 — HOMEWARD :— S.S. *Goorkha* ... May 24

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.
The S.S. .... will sail from Suez on about ....

First Class Fares from Suez to							
Aden ...	£11. 0	Colombo ...	£28.15	Calcutta ...	£31. 0	Marseilles	£16.13
Bombay ...	£31.10	Madras ...	£28.11	Genoa ...	£15.19	London ...	£26. 0

From Port-Said £3 less Homeward, and £7 more Outward, Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. Worms & Co.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co. Agents, Suez. 31-12-905

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Britannia"	May 20	For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Persia"	May 21
For LONDON	S.S. "Asia"	June 1	For BOMBAY	S.S. "Arabia"	May 26

Saloon Fares: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9; Liverpool (all sea route) £15; London (all sea route) £12. London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarking at Suez £2 more, 10 % reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employés. Through tickets issued to New-York (via Glasgow). Fares on application.
Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Port-Said, Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, admitting goods from all the principal German Railway stations on direct Bill of Landing to ALEXANDRIA and all the principal ports of Egypt, Syrian coast, etc., at the favourable through rates of the DEUTSCHE VERBAND (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. *Patmos* 18 May from Antwerp bound for Beyrout.
S.S. *Argos* 16 „ „ Hamburg bound for Beyrout.
S.S. *Andros* 8 June „

For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria, *Agent.* — 13-2-905

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT-SAID

OUTWARDS. To ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, CAPETOWN and intermediate Ports.
HOMEWARDS. To NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, LISBON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all recent improvements. Stewardesses and doctor carried.—Low passage rates.

For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CAIRO, Sharia Manסour Pacha

Messageries Maritimes,

From Alexandria — Sailing from Alexandria in May, 1905,

For Marseilles direct

Friday	19 May	at 4. p.m.	*Sénégal*	Capt.	Vincenti
„	26 „	„ „	*Congo*	„	Rivière
„	2 June	„ „	*Portugal*	„	Gaietti
„	9 „	„ „	*Equateur*	„	X
„	16 „	„ „	*Sénégal*	„	Vincenti

For Port Said and Beyrouth

Thursday	18 May	at 9 a.m.	*Congo*	Capt.	Rivière
„	1 June	„ „	*Equateur*	„	X

For Port Said, Jaffa and Beyrouth

Thursday	25 May	at 9 a.m.	*Portugal*	Capt.	Gaietti
„	8 Juin	„ „	*Sénégal*	„	Vincenti

Rates of passage meals including table wine.

	1st Class	2nd Class
From Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) To Marseilles ...	£12. 9. 9	£ 9.10.3
From Alexandria To Port Said ...	„ 1.15.10	„ 1.7.10
To Jaffa ...	„ 3. 3. 5	„ 2.3. 4.
To Beyrouth ...	„ 4. 7. 3	„ 3.3. 2.
Through tickets for Paris (viâ Marseilles from Alexandria) ...	„ 15.12. 1	„ 10.12. 6
Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles) from Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) ...	„ 16. 4.11	„ 12. 1. 6
Through tickets for London (via Marseilles) (Calais-Douvres) from Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) ...	„ 16.12.10	„ 12. 8. 6
Interchangeable return tickets with the Austrian Lloyd Cy. (available one way by Messageries Maritimes and on return by Austrian Lloyd) (via Trieste) ...	„ 21.11.10	„ 15.11. 3

Sailing from Port Said in May, 1905.

For Marseilles Direct.	Probably on Wednesday 10 May	*Natal*	Capt.	Fabre	returning from	Indian Ocean
	„ „ Thursday 11 „	*Tonkin*	„	Schmitz	„	China
	„ „ Sunday 21 „	*Djemnah*	„	Durrande	„	Indian Ocean
	„ „ Thursday 25 „	*Armand*	„	Guionnet	„	China
	„ „ Sunday 28 „	*Sydney*	„	Combe	„	Australia

Sailing from Suez in May, 1905.

For Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Saturday	6 May	*Calédonien*	Capt.	Gregori
For Djibouti, Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama ...	Saturday	20 „	*Océanien*	„	Couret
For Djibouti, Zanzibar, Mutsamudu, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossi-Bé, D. Suarez, Tamatave, La Réunion and Maurice.	Tuesday	16 „	*Irraouaddy*	„	Biquier
For Djibouti, Aden, Mahé Diego-Suarez, Ste. Marie, Tamatave La Réunion and Maurice ...	Monday	1 „	*Gange*	„	Jourdan
	Wednesday	31 „	*Natal*	„	Fabre
For Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney, and Noumea ...	Monday	15 „	*Yarra*	„	Sallier

Cairo Agency (Shepheard's Hotel) 20-6-905

PRINCE LINE.

AFRICAN PRINCE ...	Tons 5,000	WELSH PRINCE ...	Tons 6,000	AFGHAN PRINCE ...	Tons 5,000
CHINESE PRINCE (bldg.) ...	5,000	JAPANESE PRINCE (bldg.)	5,000	BURMESE PRINCE (bldg.)	5,000
KOREAN PRINCE (bldg.) ...	5,000	ARABIAN PRINCE (bldg.)	5,000	SIAMESE PRINCE (bldg.)	5,000
SWEDISH PRINCE (bldg.) ...	5,000	BLACK PRINCE ...	7,000	SAXON PRINCE ...	5,000
TUDOR PRINCE ...	7,000	NORMAN PRINCE ...	4,800	CROWN PRINCE ...	5,000
ITALIAN PRINCE ...	5,000	GEORGIAN PRINCE ...	4,750	TROJAN PRINCE ...	4,750
MERCHANT PRINCE ...	4,650	SAILOR PRINCE ...	4,500	EGYPTIAN PRINCE ...	4,500
SOLDIER PRINCE ...	4,500	RUSSIAN PRINCE ...	4,500	SPARTAN PRINCE ...	4,750
MEXICAN PRINCE ...	4,600	HIGHLAND PRINCE ...	3,500	IMPERIAL PRINCE ...	3,500
SICILIAN PRINCE ...	3,750	NAPOLITAN PRINCE ...	3,750	PERSIAN PRINCE ...	3,500
BRITISH PRINCE ...	3,100	MOORISH PRINCE ...	3,100	CASTILLIAN PRINCE ...	3,100
GRECIAN PRINCE ...	3,075	EASTERN PRINCE ...	3,050	ASIATIC PRINCE ...	3,000
CREOLE PRINCE ...	3,000	CARIB PRINCE ...	3,000	KAFFIR PRINCE ...	3,000
SYRIAN PRINCE ...	3,000	ORANGE PRINCE ...	3,075	CYPRIAN PRINCE ...	2,750
INDIAN PRINCE ...	2,750	SCOTTISH PRINCE ...	2,500	ROMAN PRINCE ...	3,000
TUSCAN PRINCE ...	2,075	CUBAN PRINCE ...	2,100	ROYAL PRINCE ...	2,400

Good Accommodation for Passengers.

Sailings every 10 days from Manchester and Liverpool and fortnightly from Antwerp and London to Alexandria and Syrian Coast. The dates are approximate

INDIAN PRINCE	due from	Antwerp & London	May 14	ASIATIC PRINCE	due from	London	May 24
CREOLE PRINCE	„	London	„ 16	ROYAL PRINCE	„	Manchester	„ 30
CARIB PRINCE	„	Manchester	„ 23	SPARTAN PRINCE	„	Antwerp & London	June 7
SCOTTISH PRINCE	„	Antwerp	„ 22	GRECIAN PRINCE	„	Manchester	„ 10

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.—The S.S. *Trojan Prince* is now loading for Manchester and will be followed by the S.S. *Asiatic Prince.*

For terms of freight or passage apply to **C. J. Grace & Co.,** Alexandria, Agents. 31-12-904

AUSTRALIA IN EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LIMITED.

FUNDS OVER ... £3,900,000 | ANNUAL INCOME OVER ... £700,000

Up to 15th Degree of Latitude including KHARTOUM Insurances effected at the same rates as in Egypt and England. This great Office is renowned throughout the Empire for its LOW RATES, LIBERAL CONTRACTS, LARGE BONUSES.

Special Features.

Single Payment Age 65, with Profits. Absolutely the Lowest rate of all Companies.
The Best Office for Annuities. Return generally ½ per cent. per annum more than most Offices. In some instances the difference is as great as 2 per cent. per annum

Special Privileges.

Children's Endowments at Age 21. I. All Premiums returnable with 4 per cent. interest if child die. II. All Premiums cease on Father's death.

LOCAL BOARD.

Sir WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
R. HENRIQUES, Esq., Director.

Egypt-Sudan Branch Office, Sharia Magraby, CAIRO. (Khedivial Bourse Courtyard.)

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT & EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED

KHARTOUM: CAIRO OFFICE, SHARIA KASR-EL-NIL.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT. Six days White Nile Tourist Trip dep. Khartoum Tuesdays. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at all Cairo Tourist Agents.—SPECIAL STEAMERS for private charter.—THROUGH ARRANGEMENTS and transport of goods undertaken to all places on White and Blue Niles within navigation limits.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT. Shipyard for construction of sternwheel steamers, barges, steam motor launches, etc. Contractors for supply and erection of all classes of machinery, buildings, irrigation pumps, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR Tradbridge Oil Engines. from 1 to 25 B.H.P., as supplied to Sudan Government. Steam Ltd., etc.

INSURANCE.

LIFE	The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
MARINE	Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).
FIDELITY	National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).

Risks accepted at Tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.

Agents for Egypt : HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the

Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER,

Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THE WHITE NILE.

Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Steam Launches for hire.

FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the "Upper Egypt Hotels Company."

For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO : Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings."

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passengers and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

Schleswig leaves ALEXANDRIA 3 p.m. May 24.
Hohenzollern „ „ „ May 17, & 31, June 14, July 5, & 26 etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT SAID :

HOMEWARD : for Bremen or Hamburg via NAPLES, GENOA, (GIBRALTAR), SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP.

PR. EITEL FRIEDRICH	8000 Tons	about 17	May	ROON	8000 Tons	about 12	June
SEYDLITZ	8000 „	„ 2	June	OLDENBURG	5000 „	„ 2	July
PREUSSEN	5800 „	„ 5	„	BAYERN	5034 „	„ 3	„

OUTWARD : for China and Japan via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE. | For Australia via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

GNEISENAU	5081 Tons	15	May	GERA	5005 Tons	7	May
SACHSEN	5026 „	30	„	PR. R. LUITPOLD	6288 „	4	June
SCHARNHORST	8131 „	12	June	DARMSTADT	5012 „	2	July

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez.

OTTO STERZING, AGENT IN CAIRO, OPERA SQUARE,

C. H. SCHOELLER, AGENT IN ALEXANDRIA, Cleopatra Lane,

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd., and REISEBUREAU HAMB.-AMERIKA Line are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation.

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste-Line.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., arrive Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. In time for expresses to Paris, London, Rome. Arrive Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

April 29	4 p.m.	*Habsburg*	Capt.	Klausberger		May 20	4 p.m.	*Habsburg*	Capt.	Klausberger
May 6	„	*Semiramis*	„	Martinolich		„ 27	„	*Semiramis*	„	Martinolich
„ 13	„	*Cleopatra*	„	Ivellich.		June 3	„	*Cleopatra*	„	Ivellich.

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi-Trieste.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 10th and 24th May.

Far East Line.

(Departure from Trieste). To Aden, Kurachee, Bombay Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe about May 5. To Aden, and Bombay accelerated service about 9th May. To Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about 20th May.

East African Line.

To Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban about 4th May.

Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.

Steamer leaves Alexandria on or about 8th and 22nd May.

For information apply to the Agents Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Thos Cook & Son, Ld., Lord Hussar, Cairo Agent, 4 Sharia Maghraby (Telephone 199), Cairo, F Tammam, Helouan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 311904

The Ellerman Lines, Limited.

(Including Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to inland towns in Great Britain also to the U.S.A.

Westcott	S.S. *Orestes*	expected from	Antwerp, London & Malta	is due on or about	May	25
Ellerman	„ *Avon*	„ „	Liverpool & Gibraltar	„ „ „	„	27
Westcott	„ *Avoca*	„ „	Antwerp, London & Malta	„ „ „	„	31

Ellerman S.S. *Britannia* now on the berth for Liverpool will sail for that port on Saturday 20th inst.

Fares first class £12. Second class £9.

M. & TAMVACO Alexandria, Agent. 28176-20-2-6

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

CITY LINE.	CITY & HALL LINES.
TO MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA.	JOINT SERVICE TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for :—

Malta and London ... Colombo and Calcutta.	S.S. CITY OF CORINTH	May 23	Marseilles and Liverpool, Bombay and Karachi ...	S.S. CITY OF AGRA	May 30

SALOON FARES.—Port Said to Malta £4.10.0, Marseilles, £8.0.0, London or Liverpool, £12.10.0, Colombo, Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi, £25.0.0. Special rates for steamers not carrying Doctor or stewardess. For further particulars apply to

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Depart.—Ismailia	2.35 p.m. & 9.35 p.m.	Depart.—Ismailia	1.55 p.m. & 8.37 p.m.
Arriv. —Port Said	4. 0 p.m. & 11.10 p.m.	Arriv. —Cairo	5.0 p.m. & 11.55 p.m.

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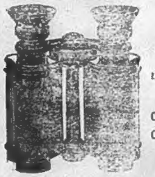

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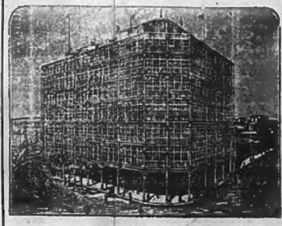

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Laundry worries went out of woman's life when
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It is the purest Soap going.
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind		West
Force		Light
State of Sea		Smooth
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	28.0
	Min. do. do.	18.8
	Humidity	61.0
	Rainfall	—

REMARKS.

No change in the weather. Barometer steady.

THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS Co., LIMITED (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

The Egyptian Gazette
An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880.
Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.
Price: One Piastre Tariff.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1905.

SOME POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Whether the Czar continues the war to the point of exhaustion, or, to use Moltke's tremendous phrase, till Russia is "blanched;" or whether, making peace or a long truce, he betakes himself to the reorganisation of Russia, for which he has scarcely the mental power, the weight of Russia in international politics must for twenty years be grievously diminished. Her real policy for the last half century has been to lay trains for future expansion, and that policy, if her present Government survives, must for a generation at least be suspended. Revolution, it is true, might pour new blood through her exhausted veins, and make her once more a formidable fighting power; but failing revolution, her Government must devote itself to the reorganisation of the Army, the settlement of the terrible agrarian question, the concession of personal liberty, and the restoration of the national fortune. On every side she must be passive, as France was after Sedan, and during that passive period there will be changes of attitude in every one of the many States which she threatens, or upon which she impinges. Her word, for example, will no longer be final at Pekin. Whether the vast Empire of China passes under Japanese leadership, or accepts Anglo-Saxon guidance, or is ruled by the great Viceroys of the South, the dominance of Russia, which has been in the way of every "improvement," from the reorganisation of the Army to the construction of arterial railways and the exploitation of mineral wealth, will be for a period at an end. The half-dozen men who in Pekin continuously guide the Throne have been possessed with the fear that, if Russia were defied, she would exert her military force, and terminate at once the traditions and the profits of the Mancho dynasty. Relieved of that preoccupation, they must commence some new course, be it reform as Europe understands reform, or a stronger centralisation, or submission to some Power or combination of Powers not animated by the Russian spirit or seeking Russian objects, which would involve radical change in all Chinese political methods. The struggle for the greatest market left in the world is certain to continue, but it will continue without the interference of the Power which has hitherto secretly settled all the conditions of the race.

This of itself is a great change, and it is only one amongst many. There are many indications at Constantinople that Turkey, relieved for the moment from the pressure of her secular foe, is tempted to trust once more to the old policy of violence, which at heart Pashas believe to be the only one worthy of the children of the faith. The Divan may cease to diplomatise, and may strike at Bulgaria, at Greece, at its own rebels in Macedonia and Albania, with armies, and if it strikes with effect, will strike to slaughter and to enslave. That would in the end bring down on Turkey the forces of civilisation, and as those forces must have an agent, the actual work of expelling her from Europe must fall to Austria, who hopes always for Salonica and a new trade, aided perhaps by Italy. Russia will rage at the thought of losing her predominance in the Balkans; but if Russia is paralysed, only Germany can interfere, and Germany is much more likely to bargain for her share of the spoil. No doubt also the vigour of Germany will be increased by a further *débâcle*, for she will be relieved from that fear of invasion from two sides which ever since 1875 has been the controlling factor of her policy and her legislation. Her Government must, for example, attend more sincerely to the protests of her people against heavier taxation; she may find in her savings on the Army the means of perfecting her Fleet; and she *will* find the desire of her people for greater freedom and lighter discipline increased by the temporary extinction of that dread which has made her organisation as a barrack seem even to her intellectuals a necessary misfortune. As for France, her only course is to exchange her alliance with Russia for an alliance with Great Britain, and try to become the motive-power of a combination of herself, Great Britain, and America, which should steadily seek to secure the liberty of the nations and the general peace of the world. Even our own country, apart from this alliance, which grows naturally out of the *entente cordiale*, will be greatly affected by the suspension of ambition in Russia. She will be comparatively free from the fear of a European coalition, and will be released from that preoccupation—the danger of an invasion of India from the North—which has lain at the root of many of her difficulties in the reorganisation of national defence. Her only dangerous land frontier—for America does not wish to obtain Canada by conquest—is that of India, and it will be for many years, as it were, protected instead of assailed by the huge but necessarily motionless mass in the North.

Many of these consequences may be slow in developing themselves, but they must, we think, follow if Russia is seriously beaten without being completely revolutioned. If, on the other hand, she is revolutionised, as so many expect, the result of defeat may be very different, though at least as important to the world. A free Russia, whether under a new dynasty or the old one chastened by a terrible experience, will still contain one hundred and fifty millions of white men, all full of belief in the destiny of the Slav race, and still debarred from free or easy access to the waters of the world. Russia, ruled in accordance with her popular instincts, may—indeed, must—abandon the dream of dominating the Pacific; but it would be to throw herself more earnestly, and therefore successfully, into plans for forcing an entrance into the Mediterranean, her natural outlet, the economic strength of Russia lying in her Southern provinces, and obtaining, perhaps by purchase, an ice-free entrance into the Atlantic. There is a possibility of half-a-dozen wars in those two projects; yet it is certain that if Russians were Englishmen, or Frenchmen, or Germans, those are the two which would influence every popular agitator. They would never consent to sit down imprisoned; and we cannot conceive why the enormous and steadily multiplying Slav race, when once it has released itself from internal oppression, should be expected to sit down either. These, however, are the questions and dangers of the future. For the moment the paralysis of Russia must release China, Turkey, Germany, and Great Britain from enormous pressure, must solidify the *entente cordiale* with France, and ought, therefore, to give humanity a respite from its present armed truce. It may not, for there is a black cloud gathering in European Turkey—perhaps too in Morocco—but if diplomacy has any executive power—has, that is, the power of making dynasties and peoples act reasonably towards each other—it ought.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

TRANSFER OF COMMAND.

RODJESTVENSKY ILL.

St. Petersburg, May 19.

Admiral Birileff was received in audience by the Tsar yesterday prior to his leaving for Vladivostok in order to take command of the naval forces in the Far East.

The reports tha: he will assume immediate command of the Baltic Fleet are unfounded. Admiral Rodjestvensky will conduct all the pending operations. *(Reuter.)*

Saigon, May 19.

The gunboat "Caronade" is watching 43 transports, mostly Russian and German, off Nhabe, and the "D'Assas" is watching 20 more off Cape St. Jacques. *(Reuter.)*

St. Petersburg, May 19.

Numerous correspondents affirm that Admiral Rodjestvensky is suffering from an internal disease and nervous breakdown. He hopes to take the fleet to Vladivostok and than resign and return to Russia. *(Reuter.)*

St. Petersburg, May 19.

As Admiral Rodjestvensky is ill, he will hand over the command of the fleet at Vladivostok to Admiral Birileff. *(Havas.)*

VLADIVOSTOK.

PREPARING FOR SIEGE.

St. Petersburg, May 19.

All foreign commercial agents have been requested to leave Vladivostok. A similar measure was taken at Port Arthur prior to the investment. *(Reuter.)*

"HOIST WITH HIS OWN PETARD."

CURIOUS BOMB EXPLOSION.

Warsaw, May 19.

Just as General Maximovitch, Governor General of Warsaw, was about to leave the Cathedral after the Tsar's birthday service, a workman in attempting to evade two detectives slipped on the kerb and fell, causing a bomb in his pocket to explode. The workman, the two detectives, and a bystanding Jew were blown to atoms. Many others were injured. The neighbouring buildings were wrecked. *(R.)*

Warsaw, May 19.

A workman who was carrying a bomb slipped and fell. The explosion that followed killed the man and two policeman, and wounded 17 persons. It is believed that the bomb was intended for the Governor, who was present at the Tsar's birthday commemoration. *(H.)*

JAP INVASION OF INDO-CHINA.

M. DELONCLE'S REPORT.

Paris, May 19.

M. Deloncle has drafted an exhaustive unofficial report concerning the contingency of a Japanese invasion of Indo-China. It demonstrates in the plainest language the inability of the French to resist. *(Reuter.)*

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

Paris, May 19.

M. Delcassé announced that Siam has accepted the frontier demanded by France. The frontier will consequently be carried back from Cape Lemling to the Pangaleng River. *(R.)*

POLICEMEN'S STRIKE AT LYONS.

Lyons, May 19.

Some of the policemen here have gone on strike. *(Havas.)*

GERMAN MISSION TO MOROCCO.

Tangier, May 19.

Count Tattenbach has paid a visit to the Soltan. *(Havas.)*

CRICKET.

London, May 19.

Surrey beat Sussex by an innings and 184 runs. Lancashire beat Derbyshire by 165 runs. *(Reuter.)*

ALDERSON'S GARDEN, BULKELEY.
EMPIRE DAY.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.
By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers the Royal Berks Band will play from 4 to 6 p.m.
Hockey match on roller skates. Fireworks and dancing.
Holders of White Permits admitted.
[illegible] G. B. A.

GRAND HOTEL BONNARD,
ALEXANDRIA.
8s. PER DAY, WINE INCLUDED.
[illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Survey Department.—The Government has decided to open a credit of L.E. 6,000 for the Survey Department to make preliminary studies of the Nile falls.

Stray and Ownerless Dogs found in the Abdeen district of Cairo during the night of Sunday and at dawn on Monday will be poisoned by the police.

The Arc of Meridian.—The Egyptian Government will shortly undertake preparations for the measurement of an arc of Meridian, as recommended by the International Geodetic Congress.

Found Drowned.—The corpse of a young native boy was found floating in the Mahmoudieh Canal yesterday. The post-mortem examination shows that death was due to drowning.

Street Asphalting.—The Alexandria Municipal Delegation has given the contract for the asphalting of a number of streets in Alexandria to the Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Company.

Mr. A.E. Shellard, dental surgeon to the Army of Occupation, 32, Rue Rosette, Alexandria, receives patients during the summer months from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Saturdays, 9 a.m. till noon.

Alhambra Theatre.—The production of *Ali Baba*, or *The Forty Thieves*, last night at the Alhambra was a great success. The piece will be repeated to-night, and two performances will be given to-morrow.

The Old Bourse Palace, which was recently bought from Mr. Laurens by an Egyptian Pasha, of Cairo, has since been pre-empted by Baron Jacques de Menasce, representing the syndicate owning the adjoining property.

Suez Canal.—7 vessels passed through the Canal on the 17th inst., 4 of which were British, 1 German, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian. The day's receipts were frs. 189,264.08, making the total from the 1st inst. frs. 5,230,532.38.

Coal Imports.—From 1st Jan. to 18th May 312,082 tons of coal were imported into Egypt. The Welsh districts sent 173,769 tons, Newcastle 68,434, the Scotch districts 38,670, Yorkshire 17,466 and other districts 13,743 tons. For the same period last year the quantity imported was 388,787 tons.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Saba Pasha is leaving this afternoon for Trieste en route to Gratz. During the absence of the Postmaster-General in Europe Peake Bey will be acting Postmaster-General.

Boghos Pasha Nubar is leaving Egypt en route for Paris.

Mr. McKillop, of the Inspectorate of the Finance Ministry, is going on leave on June 6.

Mr. H. W. Tite, chief inspector of the International Sleeping Car Co., Egypt, and Mrs. Tite left for Cyprus yesterday.

Colonel D. F. Lewis is now in Egypt on important financial business but it was officially announced that he had been selected to proceed to Manchuria as Military Attaché with the Japanese army, and support was given the statement by the fact that the officer's name was withdrawn from the page of the monthly "Army List"—on which it has appeared since September, 1900—appropriated to colonels on the active half-pay list. The Secretary of the War Office now writes to say that someone in the War Office has blundered, and that there has been confusion between Colonel D. F. Lewis and Colonel J. F. Lewis, and that all will be made right when the June "Army List" appears. The explanation was necessary, for in the "Army List" for May not only is the name of Colonel D. F. Lewis conspicuous by its absence from the half-pay list, but in column 117 it is distinctly said that he is "attached to the Japanese army."

VISITORS LIST.

WINDSOR HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. B. Chasse, Mr. Alfred Burke Honan, Mr. Gustave Jullien, Aerout Bey, Mr. Valadier, Salah Bey Yaghen, Mr. Robert Angel, Mr. Const. Papadakhis, Mr. G. Diacono, Miss Crother, Mr. Benzia, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lakah, Mr. Forster, Baron de Palm, Mr. N. Matzoukis, Mr. Ernest Stoffler, Mr. M. Marsh, Mr. Turabian and family, Mr. Chrysocoïdis, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Vogel, Mr. Alberti and family, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Robert Angee, Mr. Faulconbridge, Mr. H. Ramsay, Miss Shirmer, Mr. Thyss, Mr. G. Dahan, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Normandeau, Mr. V. S. Sévasly, Mr. Drankoff, Mr. Boulad, Mr. Mathiopoulos, Mr. Coïdan, Mr. Reuton, Sabry Bey, Yacoub Bey, Mr. Borton, Mr. Monis, Mr. N. Proya, Mr. Achagi, Mrs. Yamos, Mr. Cooper, Count Sizzo Noris, Mr. Valenzia, Mr. Photius Vlandis, Mr. A. Vinçon (Albert).

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

APPEARANCE IN MINIEH.

A telegram received from Minieh Province yesterday reports the discovery of deposits of fresh locust eggs at Zawiet el Gadama, Maghagha Markaz, on the east bank of the Nile. The necessary steps are being taken to destroy them and to search for similar deposits. Mr. Melville is acting as inspector of Minieh province, and is being assisted by Mr. Charman in Beni Mazar and by Capt. Wilkinson in Abou Ghirgis Markaz.

Although a considerable number of locusts have been observed in Upper Egypt since May 13 they are not in anything like the quantities that arrived last year, and it appears that only a certain number are being carried across, probably from Arabia, by the recent S. and S. E. wind. The prevailing strong N. wind of last week has been most favorable for preventing the locusts from settling long enough to deposit eggs, and though the inhabitants are searching most diligently wherever their flights have been seen, none so far have been discovered except at Zawiet el Gadama.

THE KHEDIVE.

H.H the Khedive will, it is expected, be the guest of the King for five days in London.

The suite of his Highness will consist of Zeky Pasha, Chefik Pasha, and Major Watson.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

A Council of Ministers was held this morning at Ras-el-Tin Palace under the presidency of the Khedive.

A decree was signed by the Khedive conferring the Regency on Mustapha Pasha Fehmy, during his Highness's absence in Europe.

Another decree was signed authorising Fuad Pasha, Minister of Justice, to act as Minister for Foreign Affairs during the absence of Boutros Pasha Ghali.

The Council also received intimation from the Public Works Ministry as to the appointment of Mr. Landon to the Inspectorate of the Irrigation Department. The Council decided to levy a house tax at Luxor from the beginning of 1906.

Approbation was given to the scheme for the construction of four drainage canals through the Daira Sanieh's estates at Arment.

The Council agreed to the project if the Railway Administration for enlarging Minieh station and authorised the creation of an inland navigation company for the Delta and Upper Egypt, and an Egyptian Cigarettes Company.

CAIRO STREET NUISANCES.

A correspondent writes:—"Many letters have of late been written to the newspapers by Cairenes complaining of the noise which prevails in the streets of the city almost continuously throughout the night. The disturbance complained of is chiefly caused by noisy Berbereen who, after regaling themselves at their favourite cafés to counteract the effect of the day's work, make their way homewards at an early hour of the morning singing, shouting, and often quarrelling. One group of these noisy Berbereen follows another with but short interval, some with and some without musical instruments, and the peaceful inhabitant only falls asleep to be re-awakened time after time. After the last of these noisy groups has passed one may perhaps be able to indulge in a short hour's sleep, when the beating of carpets close at hand or the hideous yell of some hawker in the streets below robs one of all further chance of rest.

"To expect that the shawish should stop these noises on his own initiative is to expect too much, for the native policeman never notices a noise; he lives in an atmosphere of it, it never disturbs him, and as often as not he creates or greatly adds to it in the carrying out of his duties. The necessary step to be taken to put a stop to such disturbances is for the police authorities to issue special instructions to the police to arrest anyone singing or shouting in the streets during the night, and should complaints continue to be made, to punish in some way the shawish in charge of the quarter from which the complaint comes. Notice should also be given to householders that the beating of carpets at an hour when the city is supposed to sleep, is creating a public disturbance for which they are liable to be summoned.

THE CLEARING OF THE SPHINX.

A meeting of the committee which was appointed to consider the scheme for the excavation of the Sphinx and which it will be remembered consisted of Judge Royle, Mr. Courtnay Clifton, and Mr. Allan Joseph was held at Judge Royle's house at 5 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Dow Covington, who is acting in co-operation with the committee, was also present.

On the proposition of Judge Royle Dr. Ibrahim Pasha Hassan was added to the committee, and also Judge Tuck, on the proposition of Mr. Allan Joseph.

It was decided to approach the Government about the granting of a conditional concession before any general appeal for funds was made to the public.

TYROL.—Weissenstein Castle 341 ft. First-class private hotel near Windisch-Matrei; Station, Lienz (reached from Venice or Trieste). Good mountaineering centre. Tennis. Fishing, best June and September. Prospectuses and Photographs, "Egyptian Gazette" office, Cairo.
35365-46*-45

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

ALEXANDRIA-ODESSA.

(From our Correspondent).

Constantinople, May 16.

It is announced to-day, that some capitalists of the Piræus have decided to found a new navigation company, with a direct service betwen Alexandria, Piræus, Constantinople and Odessa. The founders of this company are Messrs. Stamatiadès, Domestinis, Bayadès and Righinos. A steamer, with a capacity of 1,600 tons, has already been purchased for the fleet.

ZAGAZIG NOTES.

(From our Correspondent).

Zagazig, Thursday.

The cotton worm has appeared on some lands in the Sharkieh Province. The Ministry of the Interior has already appointed some officials to destroy the eggs, but more officials are wanted.

The clover worm is prevalent on the Khartema lands near the Ismailieh Canal. The Moudirieh is taking measures to destroy the pest.

Yesterday afternoon two carts laden with onions were run over by a train while crossing the railway line by El Mina. The carts were broken and the four horses were horribly mangled. The police arrested the engine-driver.

A private carriage belonging to Count Shedid, a Coptic notable with a European title, ran over a native woman. The police arrested the coachman and are investigating the matter.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AT ASSIOUT.

Mr. A. Hodgson, metal work instructor under the London County Council, has been selected by Sir Philip Magnus, at the request of Johnson Pasha, for appointment under the Egyptian Government as foreman instructor in the engineering section of the model workshop at the new school at Assiout about to be opened. Mr. Hodgson has arrived at Alexandria.

The Assiout Model Workshop when finished will cost £16,000. It will be in its main lines based on the model workshop at Cairo, over which Johnson Pasha is presiding with such success. The only other institutions of a similar kind are the industrial school at Abou Tig, founded by the liberality and public spirit of Mohamed Suleiman Pasha, a leading member of the Legislative Council, and the industrial school which is being built by the Moslem Benevolent Society at Alexandria.

HIGH CAPACITY BOGIE WAGONS FOR EGYPT.

In the evolution of modern Egypt, with its many conflicting interests and influences, changes in the types of rolling stock have been frequent, and the result has been that the types used are often strangely assorted. Little by little, however, the rolling stock is beginning to sort itself out into distinct types, and the rapid increase in the requirements of the country have brought home the fact to the authorities that the best is the cheapest in the long run. Quite recently the Leeds Forge Company delivered to Alexandria six each of two types of "high capacity" coal and grain bogie wagons. As the Egyptian Railways have just placed a further order for thirty of each of these types, it is quite clear that they may be looked upon as the standard wagons for handling coal, grain, and kindred products on a large scale on the more important lines, at all events, of Lower Egypt. It should be noted, however, that with regard to the covered wagons, the repeat order provides for an extra 18 ins. in the height of the roof. One of the types is a thirty-ton coal wagon, with a length over buffers of 37 ft. and a height from rail level of 7ft. 6ins. The inside dimensions are:—Length, 34 ft.; width, 8 ft. 9 ins.; and depth, 4 ft., which gives a cubic capacity of 1,185 ft. It has a tare of 12 tons 18 cwts., which gives a ratio of tare to the gross load of rather over 30 per cent.

The other type is a thirty-ton covered wagon, destined more particularly for carrying grain and kindred goods. The length over buffers is 37 ft. and ½ in. The height from rail level to top of roof at centre is 10 ft. 2¼ ins. The inside dimensions are:—Length, 34 ft.; width, 8 ft. 9 ins.; and depth, 6 ft. 4 13-16 ins., which gives a cubic capacity of 1,900 ft. It has a tare of 14 tons 1½ cwts., which gives a ratio of tare to the gross load of just under 32 per cent. The covered wagons are fitted with two sliding doors on each side, these doors having a width of 4 ft. 9½ ins., and a height of 5 ft. 10½ ins. The under-frames are of the Fox's patent compressed steel type. The bogie centre castings are provided with exceptionally large wearing surfaces on account of the sand and dust so prevalent in Egypt. The wheels have a diameter on the tread of 2 ft. 9 ins., a wheel base of 5 ft. 6 ins., and the distance between bogie centres is 23 ft.

The Leeds Forge Company, in addition to the above, have on order for the Egyptian State Railways thirty bogie platform wagons with steel floors, but without sides and ends, and ten thirty-ton oil tank wagons. All of these will be fitted with under-frames and bogies similar in construction and dimensions to those above described.

ENGLISH PENSION, ITALIAN RIVIERA
The best halfway house between Egypt and England is
VIAREGGIO, near PISA.
Main line expresses stop. Pine woods, Sands, Sea bathing mild climate, English Pension, Villa Shelley. Every home comfort. Electric light. Modern sanitation, Sunny aspect, close to sea and gardens.
[illegible] Proprietress, [illegible]

AMONG THE NIAM-NIAMS.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

Khartoum.—The first detachment of the Niam-Niam expedition, which has arrived at Khartoum, report that all is quiet in the Southern part of the Bahr-el-Gazal. The whole trouble had arisen from the opposition of an old chief, named Yambio, who opposed the Government at every turn and influenced his sons and nephews and the chiefs of all the tribes in his district. More than once they attempted to ambush some small detachments on duty, and the climax was reached in March, 1904, when Captain Haynes was killed. An expedition was then despatched under the command of Major Boulnois, and Yambio's village was reached on February 7. Every possible chance was given to Yambio to come in. He sent his son Gangasa to palaver, but was afraid to come himself.

After two days of palavering by messenger, Lieutenant Fell, R. N., now inspector in the province, was sent out to interview Yambio, who had by this time retired to the extreme end of his village, six miles off. The old chief was evidently acting treacherously, for a large force of spearmen was found in the village, and his eldest son was stationed on the Yubbo to oppose the advance. Lieutenant Fell offered to talk with Yambio if his men would lay down their spears. This they agreed to do, but took them up again as soon as our people approached. On their doing this the second time, and after full warning, two or three volleys were fired, and the enemy bolted. A couple of days later some prisoners undertook to show Yambio's hiding place. He was surprised and caught and brought in by Captain Carter. It appeared that he had been badly wounded in the wrist and knee. Everything was done to save him, but either through shock or fear, he died the same afternoon.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

M. DE FREYCINET'S VIEWS.

A treatise on the Egyptian question by M. de Freycinet is about to be published. The ex-Premier recognises the magnitude of the work accomplished by England, but he considers that her domination over Egypt must sooner or later come to an end. The Powers have done nothing to cut short the British occupation, but at the same time they have not formally approved it. From a legal point of view England's exceptional transitory position, to use the late Marquis of Salisbury's expression, remains unaltered. It is unaffected by the Franco-English Agreement of 1904. Europe may at any time bring up the question and demand a settlement in conformity with equal rights.

M. de Freycinet thinks, however, that England will eventually relinquish Egypt spontaneously in exchange for the full possession of the Sudan, so that here undisputed sovereignty would extend from the Second Cataract to Victoria Nyanza. He suggests that Germany's apparent support of the British claims in 1896 was inspired by a desire to perpetuate a source of friction between France and England.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

A SOIREE NOIRE AT CAIRO.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Sir,—I was glad to see the protest in your issue of yesterday against the recent "Soirée Noire" at the Nouveautés Theatre here. Why the police allow such exhibitions I do not know, for they are a disgrace to Cairo, and no theatre that has any claim to be considered a respectable place of entertainment ought to try to attract an audience by such means. The Government in the interests of purity ought, if it be prevented from putting a stop altogether to these entertainments in virtue of the Capitulations, at least to let it be known that no officials should attend a "Soirée Noire." I regret to hear that some young Anglo-Egyptian officials were present, but I can hardly believe this. Surely the youthful English officials in the service of the Egyptian Government could find a more improving way of spending an evening than in attending a "Soirée Noire."—I am, etc.,

"An Englishman."

Cairo, May 19.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner "Tabor" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning.

The Moss liner "Seti" sailed Thursday afternoon for Liverpool, viâ Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 2,086 bales cotton.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the programme to be performed by the Bracale Orchestra to-morrow morning commencing at 10 o'clock.

Marche—Russe— } Ganne.
Valse—des Brunes— }
Ouverture—Mignon—Thomas.
Japo Niaiserie—Chapuis.
Souvenir—Samson et Dalila Saint Saens.
Suite Espagnole—La Feria—Lacome.
Angelus } Scenes Pittoresques—Massenet.
Fête Bohême— }

Anglo-American Nile Steamer,
& HOTEL COMPANY.
RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.
[illegible]

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

(From our Correspondent).

Port Said, Friday.

THE ORIENT MAIL.

Yesterday, the Orient Line S.S. "Ortona" arrived over 4½ hours late, and this in spite of perfect weather. I was informed on board that the lateness of her arrival is directly due to the new clause in the Australian Government Mail contract, which compels the ships to carry a white crew in the stokehold as well as on deck. Last year, with three boilers and native stokers, these ships always arrived before daylight, and the "Ortona" yesterday, with four boilers and white men below, lost 5 hours in 3 days' steaming.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN PORT SAID.

The original monopoly contract, by which the Gas Company here, have the sole right to provide municipal and private lighting for the town of Port Said, controls the "at some near date" laying and installing of electric lighting plant. This plant is now in full working order throughout the European quarter, but the odds are, for the present at any rate, in favor of gas, for, although the latter is of exceptionally bad quality and a source of constant annoyance to its unhappy users, it is certainly less costly than the decided luxury of electricity.

The question of the monopoly is freely discussed here, and the arguments always return to the same point, viz.; how is it that the sole right to supply gas, electric, or any other artificial lighting, was granted to one syndicate? The result is, of course, the prohibitive cost of electricity and the extraordinarily bad quality of gas, against either of which no user has the slightest redress!

THE "AIDA."

H.H.S. "Aida" arrived here from Alexandria at 11 a.m. yesterday and moored at the buoys in front of the Lighthouse Department's local office. She is to proceed to Suez en route for the Red Sea lighthouses to-day.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Kearsley and Cunningham's Weekly Report.

Liverpool, May 11.

Egyptian cotton has been in good demand this week, and a good business has been put through. The market however has been freely supplied.

Quotations of the current qualities of Brown are raised 3/16, Fine 1/8, and all Upper Egyptian 1/16 per lb. There has been a fairly active business in futures, the following being the latest values:—

May 6.51 July 6.43 Sep. 6.38
June 6.46 Aug. 6.40 Oct. 6.37 Nov. 6.32

American Futures.—The market this week has again been fairly active, and prices have experienced constant fluctuations, with the tendency however to higher values. To-day's closing rates are 11 @ 14 points above those of last Thursday.

There is no special feature, the weather conditions are not much improved, and the government weekly report again emphasizes the fact that a considerable area in Texas, Arkansas, and Mississipi Valley is still unplanted; this and the general lateness of the crop may easily cause anxiety, unless there is a quick change to favorable weather conditions throughout. Speculation is at present held in check by the heavy crop movements and the acknowledged large surplus to be carried forward, but unless the growing crop prospects quickly become decidedly more favorable, speculation will develop and prices experience a further advance.

The following are the closing quotations, Delivery:

May	4.19	Aug./Sep.	4.23	Dec./Jan.	4.27
May/June	4.19	Sep./Oct.	4.24	Jan./Feb.	4.28
June/July	4.20	Oct./Nov.	4.25	Feb./Mar.	4.29
July/Aug.	4.21	Nov./Dec.	4.26	Mar./Apl.	4.31

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

May.	
Sat. 20	Race from Sidi Gaber to Alexandria by pupils of Scotch School. 6 a.m.
	A. C. C. grounds. Cricket. Garrison XI v. A. C. C. 1.30 p.m.
	Mustapha Rifle Range. Practice by R. R. C. 2.30 p.m.
	Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *Ali Baba*. 9 p.m.
	New Khedivial Hotel. Concert Rodolfo Chimienti. 9 p.m.
	San Stefano Casino. Opening Ball of Season. 10 p.m.
Sun. 21	San Stefano Casino. Concert 10 a.m.
	Gabbari. Pigeon Shooting. 2.30 p.m.
Tues. 23	Cricket. R. T. C. v. Sergeants of the Berks. Commence 2 p.m. on A. C. C.
	San Stefano Casino. A. L. M. & D. S. Concert. 9.15 p.m.
Thurs. 25	A. S. C. grounds. 2nd Summer Meeting. 3.30 p.m.
	Concert at Sailors' and Soldiers' Institute. 8 p.m.
Sat. 27	A. S. C. grounds. 2nd Summer Meeting. 3.30 p.m.

CAIRO.

May.	
Tues. 23	Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9 to 11 p.m.
Wed. 24	Masonic Hall. Meeting Idris Lodge. 8.30 p.m.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS
Guaranteed Distilled.
ALEXANDRIA: 7, Rue de la Poste.
CAIRO: [illegible]

*THE SUDAN TO-DAY.

The author of "Pyramids and Progress" has written another delightful work, which is in fact the best book yet published descriptive of the Egyptian Sudan. "Skip the letter-press, the pictures will teach you all you need to know," is the author's own advice to his readers—yet he succeeds in turning out books which it is impossible to put down unfinished when once begun. With four, six, or eight illustrations to each page, he has here presented a sort of sketch, alike of the antiquities and of the present appearance of the Sudan, which leaves the most lively impression on the mind of the reader.

Mr. Ward's book bears, in some respects, a semi-official character. "Lord Kitchener asked me to dedicate the book to him," says the author, "and this compliment inspired me with a desire to do my best." The distinguishing feature is the illustrations. The work is literally crowded with photographs, many hundreds in all, a large number of which are provided by the present Sirdar and Lady Wingate, and others who have had the privilege to penetrate into remote and strange regions. The most gruesome are those representing the last stand of the Khalifa, reproduced from photographs of Sir Reginald Wingate, showing in ghastly realism the dead bodies of the leader and his sons and followers a few minutes after the conclusion of the battle. The most satisfactory are those giving the pictures of the Sudd and the work in its destruction, the "saner war" and "sweeter wars" against the hostile forces of nature, in which lies the real test and triumph of the work of civilization.

THE LAND AND ITS FUTURE.

The description is exhaustive. Here is the journey to Khartoum, its temples and monuments visible along the voyage. Then follows the history in outline of the reconquest. The new cities are described springing up on the land of so many great and terrible memories, the Omdurman and Khartoum of to-day. Mr. Ward passes on to the interior in its possibilities of irrigation, the encouragement of peaceful agriculture, and especially suggestions for the control of the waters of the Nile, and Sir William Garstin's great scheme for utilising in the service of man that which is now wasted.

At the end Mr. Ward takes his readers up into the remote heart of Africa, through a really astonishing collection of illustrations, to the region of the lakes and expeditions and explorations hitherto unrecorded in literature.

The author, in visiting "Our Sudan," which is almost as large as Europe, and possesses nearly as many nationalities, was struck with the great extent and variety of the physical characteristics. What was labelled "desert" in the maps frequently proved to be fertile land. It was once cultivated, and can be tilled again when supplied with irrigation. The land in many parts, he thinks, is admirably adapted for cotton culture.

Mr. Ward, in applying to his friends of the Government departments for photographs, was almost overwhelmed with their kindness. "I thought to make a selection," he says, "but all were so good and many so curious, representing places never depicted before, that I said 'Let them all come.'" "The advice I give to people studying this book," is his genial comment, "is, Skip the letterpress; the illustrations will teach you all you want to know."

Among the most interesting is the account of the tour of Mr. Dupuis in Abyssinia and the surrounding regions, with illustrations of a country hitherto unknown. There are also accounts of the visits of the Governor-General to remote provinces, where Sir Reginald Wingate is shown "everywhere welcomed by happy faces and hailed by chiefs and sheikhs and head man and village people, especially by the female population, as their deliverer." Kordofan, hitherto almost inaccessible, here yields up its secrets, and Darfur will come next, "though at present it is impossible to get a single illustration of that region."

NAGA TEMPLE.

Mr. Ward supplies a much-needed account of the pyramids at Meroë and of the temples at Naga and Solib, built by Egyptianising kings of Ethiopia, which we have looked for in vain elsewhere.

The author's description of the beautiful temple at Naga is set off by an excellent photograph by Bimbashi Lord, R.E. Here is the description :—

But the chief object of interest here, is an exquisite little temple in the classic style, quite a gem. It bears no inscription, but as it is partially buried in the sand, scientific excavation may discover its origin by careful search for a foundation deposit under the door sill, or at the corners, as is so often found in Egyptian temples. We are told that the Romans never settled so far south. Yet here we find undoubted evidence of Roman influence with distinct Egyptian characteristics, facing lions of Egyptian style, along with pilasters and arched openings carved with what might be called Renaissance treatment! The date of the latest buildings cannot be earlier then 200 A.D. while some structures here may possibly go back to 1,000 years B.C. These ruins are a puzzle as to the period of their erection, that can only be solved by scientific search. The danger is, that if not protected till the time comes for legitimate inquiry, they are in such a crumbling condition that ignorant digging, or search for treasure, may destroy them entirely. Several of these temples at Naga, though erected for Egyptian, have been subsequently applied to Christian worship, as is shown by the symbol of the cross which they bear. One of them has been approached by an avenue of sheep, or lambs, of which several remain. This is another Egyptian feature in architecture. The Egyptians had the sphinx ram headed to typify their God Amon, the Christians imitated the style but transformed the sphinxes into figures of the sacred Lamb. Duemichen carried the cross to the remotest corners of the Sudan, and every shrine of the old faith had been converted to Christian worship.

THE REMOTE INTERIOR.

There is still much land unexplored—in Darfur, Kordofan, and the Bahr el Ghazal. The last has great possibilities of future development. Here "'les brave Belges,'" says Mr. Ward, "do not seem to take our peaceful treatment of the natives as complimentary to their management of the adjoining Congo State." Captain Bethell's description of a walk and a visit in Bahr el Ghazal is incorporated in the narrative, and forms one of the most interesting chapters.

GORDON'S STATUE.

A picture of the statue of Gordon in the principal square of the new city forms the frontispiece to this book.

The hero is represented on his camel with all its native trappings correctly shown, just as he was wont to start on his expeditions through the country. It was related in "The Times" recently how one day a poor old black woman, who had been a prisoner of Gordon's days, came back to Khartoum, and, seeing the statue, exclaimed: "God be praised, the pasha Gordon has come again!" Here she had seated herself for an entire day—and she related how she had sat long by his camel, and that still he would not look at her—he who had never passed her without a kindly nod before. "Is he tired, or what is it?" she said; but after many visits she came home glad at last, for the Pasha had nodded his head to her!

THE NEW KHARTOUM.

The new Khartoum now stands the model city of Central Africa. It is a city embosomed in a grove of trees undestroyed by all the shocks of war. When Kitchener crossed immediately after the battle of Omdurman the place was a tangle of weeds and demolished houses, with not a living creature in the ruins, surrounded by a spacious garden. Noble institutions and imposing private houses are arising on all sides. There are several handsome banks and clubs, a good hotel, and the Gordon College, with

THE SIRDAR'S PALACE.

The author gives a pleasant picture of the life of the palace, and the energy and devotion which is being thrown into the work of exploration and civilisation.

The interior of the Palace is most charming in every aspect. I enjoyed many visits to it, thanks to its hospitable hosts, Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate. The Sirdar's wonderful collection of trophies and relics of his long experience at the Intelligence Department are well worth a journey to Khartoum to see. Every day some young officer would arrive unexpectedly, bringing news from the remoter provinces, and their keen interest in their duties added much to one's pleasure. All were so young, active, full of life, hope, and thorough enjoyment of their profession. And when there was a gymkhana, and officers and men, white, black, and yellow, all competed together in equality in splendid efforts of field sports and military exercises, it was easy to tell how the Egyptians and Sudanese had become such well-disciplined and effective soldiers.

ZUBEIR PASHA.

There is an interesting account at the end of the serene old age of Zubeir Pasha, once all powerful in this region, whose name became the centre of many violent controversies.

He is now very old. He lives on his paternal estates, Geila near Khartoum, and is a great agriculturist. He has laid aside all his old objectionable habits, and is now a tall old man, rather good-looking, and very fond of showing himself in his Pasha's uniform at all functions, and never loses a chance of putting in an appearance at the Palace. He appears thus in several of the photographs. He is now quite harmless, and his sympathy with us, and antipathy to the Mahdi, joined to a unique knowledge of every remote province, has made his friendship valuable. Sir Reginald Wingate likes him, and most of those in power have a certain amount of respect for the old, once powerful, Zubeir Pasha. Yet, when there was a deputation of native chiefs, a few years ago, from the Bahr el Ghazal, it was seen that the poor 'braves' trembled in every limb, and could hardly be restrained from bolting when they saw their old enemy in goldlace standing beside our governing powers—they feared we were all slave-dealers, after all!

CONVERTS DISCOURAGED.

The natives are evidently not encouraged by officials to become Christians, as the following story about Archdeacon Gwynne, the Chaplain at Khartoum, and a would-be Christian shows :—

This man came to Mr. Gwynne and asked him to admit him and his family into his church. Mr. Gwynne said he could not, as he was Government chaplain, and there was a regulation against his doing so. The man went away sorrowful, for he had three daughters, and he wanted them to be Christians because, he said, a woman had no life she could call her own under Islam. Of course by and by when there is a public church he and his family may become Christians if they so desire.

Many other interesting extracts could easily be made, but the above suffice to show the varied characteristics of this book, which ought to be in the hands of every visitor to the Sudan.

---

* "Our Sudan: Its Pyramids and Progress." By John Ward. London: John Murray. 21s. net.

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BREMEN.
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm
In Cairo, Alexandria & the Sudan.
Otherwise apply to
C. J. FLEURENT, Cairo.
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THE ARM AND HEART OF QUEEN ZER.

A WARNING TO EGYPTOLOGISTS.

BY BARONESS DE MALORTIE.

Monsieur de Naville searches through
Historic tombs and temples too,
With their faint dusty smell,
His mind is full of Hatshepsu
And all the things she did, and knew
Deep in his bosom dwell.

A cloudy moon looked down on Thebes,
Where there were other pairs than these—
Like phantoms flitting by.
T. Davis dressed in stars and stripes,
Was wandering on the distant heights,
With his last find Queen Thy.

Professor Budge goes rather far
In excavating Napata—
Though hope his bosom fills
With aloes, cassia, spice and balm,
And pre-historic robes of palm,
Beneath those stony hills.

At least we heard it said at 'Queen's'
When basking mid the classic scenes
Of the Alma Mater
A learned one gave us the news
Of Egypt, long before the Jews—
To C****r the Dictator.

He brought us from the realms of Death,
Fair spirits not of mortal breath,
Whispering their story.
We heard the tinkling of their beads,
The prancing of their warriors' steeds
Tales—of love and glory.

Perhaps their secrets they confessed,
And why they lie so quaintly dressed
In faded garlands pale,
And seem to point from amber palls
To blue and crimson on the walls
That could unfold the tale.

As in the after dinner time
Some gossipped over mellow wine,
Within the College Courts.
Strange plans evolved before the eyes
Of one we deemed, both good and wise—
And far away his thoughts.

He saw once more a waveless shore
Where visions flitted as of yore
Beneath the starry host.
He breathed again—in spacious tombs,
And tore the woof of silken looms,
The shroud of some poor ghost.

They say he did far more than this,
On sealèd brow e'en breathed a kiss
In ecstacy of mind.
And clasped an arm, once soft and fair
Though many a magic charm was there,
Held fast as gold could bind.

Poor little arm, thus cast away
In some rough spoiler's hurried day
Who threw you from the rest,
And marr'd the dwelling of the Soul
By breaking up a perfect whole
How could you then be blessed.

Part of a queen—so precious too—
How little they had left of you
When Flinders Petrie came,
Who gently took the jewelled bands,
Of fine gold chased by skilful hands,
And brought them forth to fame.

And at the back of those fair bands
Were woven tiny fragile strands
Of softest human hair,
Twisted about with golden thread
The Amethyst and Royal Hawk's head—
Turquoise and crystals rare.

'Neath centuries of yellow dust
Great Mother Earth held you in trust
Among the Holy Dead.
Swathed and wrapped in unguents rare
The spirit still could enter there
Waiting Osiris dread.

But ah! what now remains to tell,
The spoilers did their work so well,
Then Ages stole along.
That silent land—where 'Time' yet sleeps
And over all the sunlight sweeps
In everlasting song.

But he, the wise one, sat alone
In that small cabin then his home
That floated on the Nile.
Osiris—Isis—Horus there
And many others gods less fair,
With their Egyptian Smile.

He saw them not, but heard a sigh
That echoed as the wind swept by
Among papyrus reed—
He seemed to feel a presence there,
Where moonbeams fell across his chair
Upon the 'Books' dead creeds.

A faint voice said—"I cannot rest
"Or ever join that throng so blest
"But wander everywhere
"The issues of our life apart
"Are sometimes gathered in the heart
"Mine—lies unburied there.

"Yes! in an alabaster jar,
"Just where the rocky lintels are,
"They hid it in their fear,
"Go place it 'neath the shaft of light,
"That I may find it in my flight,
"Until that Day appear.

"It never more shall be disturbed,
"When all the rites have been observed.
"Go—gentle stranger—go!"
The silver river, calm and deep
Heard a man mutter in his sleep
I thought it would be so—!

Alas! that heart cannot be found
Within the tomb, or on the ground.
So lost, an act of grace,
A spirit hovers night and day
About the boat, so sailors say—
Of grave Professor Sayce!

Administration des Chemins de Fer, des Telegraphes et du Port d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

Faisant suite à l'avis publié en date du 12 Mai ct., l'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat porte à la connaissance des intéressés que le concours pour les 2 postes de dessinateur vacants au Service de la Voie et des Travaux, aura lieu au Bureau Central du Service de la Voie le Samedi 27 Mai ct. à 8 h. 30 p.m.

Les candidats y prenant part devront se munir des boites à compas ainsi que des règles, double-décimètre et équerres qui leur serviront pour les épreuves de dessin.

Le Caire le 17 Mai 1905. 25999-1

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration des Chemins de Fer et des Télégraphes a l'honneur de faire savoir au Public qu'à partir du 20 ct. le bureau télégraphique de la gare de Ghizeh sera fermé à la correspondance commerciale.

Le Caire le 17 Mai 1905. 26000-1

AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration des Chemins de Fer et des Télégraphes a l'honneur de faire savoir au Public qu'à partir du 20 Ct. l'horaire des bureaux télégraphiques suivants sera modifié comme suit :

Khatta de 8h. a.m. à 4h. p.m. sans interruption
Amant de 8h. a.m. à 5h. p.m. id.
Chagab id. id. id.
Mataana id. id. id.
Sebaieh id. à 7h. p.m. id.
Silwa id. id. id.

Le Caire, le 17 mai 1905. 26001-1

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

The Board of Administration has the honor to inform the public that, on and after the 17th May, the openings of Hagar-Nawatieh swingbridge will be modified as follows :—

from 7.55 a.m. up to 8.25 a.m.
„ 11.30 a.m. „ „ 12.10 p.m.
„ 1.10 p.m. „ „ 1.25 p.m.
„ 4.15 p.m. „ „ 4.50 p.m.

25997-1

WINDSOR HOTEL.
Largest 1st class and most comfortable Hotel in Alexandria. Facing the sea Central position. Under English management [illegible]

The Standard Life Assurance Company.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
BONUS YEAR, 1905.
THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.
Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
B. NATHAN & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria.*
A. V. THOMSON, *Secretary for Egypt.*

Fayoum Light Railways Company.

AVIS

DE SECONDE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires de la Fayoum Light Railways Company sont convoqués en Assemblée Générale Ordinaire pour le vendredi neuf juin 1905 à 4 heures de l'après-midi au Siège de la Société au Caire Sharia Tewfik N° 11.

ORDRE DU JOUR :

Rapport du Conseil d'Administration avec présentation des comptes depuis le 1er mars 1904 jusqu'au 28 février 1905.

Rapport des censeurs.

Approbation des comptes du susdit exercice.

Fixation de l'indemnité des censeurs pour la période écoulée.

Nomination des censeurs pour l'année en cours.

Pour prendre part à l'Assemblée, il faut être propriétaire de Dix Actions au moins déposées trois jours au moins avant la réunion soit au plus tard le 6 juin 1905 dans l'un des lieux ci-après indiqués où seront délivrées aux déposants des cartes d'admission à l'Assemblée.

Les dépôts d'actions seront reçus : au Siège Social de la Société au Caire Sharia Tewfik maison N° 11.

A la Banque Impériale Ottomane au Caire et à Alexandrie.

A l'Anglo Egyptian Bank au Caire et à Alexandrie.

Pourront assister à l'Assemblée mais sans droit de vote les porteurs de Dix Obligations au moins qui justifieront de même du dépôt de leurs obligations effectué dans le délai et l'un des lieux sus-indiqués.

Pour le Conseil d'Administration.
KHALED LOUTFI.

Caire le 18 mai 1905. 25995-2*1

SOCIETE ANONYME Agricole et Industrielle d'Egypte

AVIS

Le public est prévenu qu'opposition a été faite au paiement des 32 coupons No. 8 des actions de capital de la Société qui ont été égarés et dont les numéros suivent :

No.	13187	à	13190	4
„	13699	„	13708	10
„	14301	„	14303	3
„	14408	„	14410	3
„	14412	„	14414	3
„	14421	„	14429	9
			Total	32

25998-3-1

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication la fourniture nécessaire pour son service pour un an de Fourrages, soit : orge, fèves saïdi, paille blanche, paille de litière et son.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 420.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau du Service de Nettoiement où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 20 juin 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour fourniture du Fourrage."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 20 juin pr. à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur
W. P. CHAZAWAY.

Alexandrie, le 18 Mai 1905. 15996-3-1

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The Largest and Most Convenient Furnishing Establishment in the World
HUNDREDS of THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, BLINDS, &c., always ready for immediate shipment. A house furnished throughout in three days

The "Cathcart" Dining Room Suite in Mahogany, Walnut or Fumed Oak, with brass mountings, consists of 6 ft Sideboard with handsomely carved pediment and panels, bevelled mirrors in back, lower portion usefully fitted with drawers, cupboards and cellarette; 3 ft 6 in Silver Cabinet, extreme height 7 ft fitted with clear glass shelves and mirrored back; 3 ft 6 in Dinner Wagon with two drawers and cupboard; Dining Table 4 ft wide and extending to 8 ft long, with extra leaves and patent screw; six very strong Dining Room Chairs with carved backs, upholstered in best marone morocco: Price includes packing and delivery F.O.B. London £70 0 0
Separate prices on application
"ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF LONDON"
MAPLE & CO invite residents of Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Mansourah, Damietta, Samahud, Rosetta, Miniah, Ismailia, Port Said, and districts, when visiting London to walk through these spacious showrooms and galleries, and see for themselves all the latest novelties and new productions. MAPLE & CO also send patterns of all kinds of material, and illustrations of furniture, bedsteads, &c., on application, and give inclusive f.o.b. estimates when desired.
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Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets,
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Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.
LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.
CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.
Great Choice of Rich Designs.
MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON
Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.
25366—31-1-906

UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET

"As I laye a-thinkynge."
Ingoldsby.

A few weeks ago it seemed to be a settled thing that steps were to be taken forthwith to establish a Rescue Home for girls in connection with the movement for the repression of the "white slave traffic," and it was announced that the Jewish community had placed a suitable house at the disposal of the recently formed committee.

⁂

But alas! counsels of another order seem to have prevailed, and the executive committee of the newly-formed body has been informed that the proposed arrangement will not be carried out, and has been recommended to arrange for the police to send to the Rudolph Home any cases of an urgent nature. One of these, a Mohamedan girl from Turkey, has, in fact, been sheltered there for the past fortnight.

⁂

Now the Rudolph Home is an institution having a very different mission to fulfil, and moreover is a building ill-adapted for the reception of these cases. But it is carried on by a man who is heart and soul devoted to this good work, and is not to be easily turned aside from any course to which he resolves to devote his energies, while the excellent lady who is partner in his life's work is an ideal matron for a home of the kind.

⁂

Perhaps no better way out of the difficulty could be found than to make such alterations in the Rudolph Home by means of additions, as would render it adaptable for the purpose for which it is proposed to use it; for surely the willingness of both Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph to undertake these extra duties, relieving the committee as it would of the necessity of providing a paid matron for the proposed home, would be a matter of great importance. And for this willingness I can vouch.

⁂

In other respects, too, the idea seems to be one that is capable of being carried through. On the side of the home facing the sea is a piece of land belonging to it which is not yet built on, while the committee have in hand a sum of £350 which they intend to use for building purposes.

⁂

This however would not be sufficient, and would probably require to be supplemented by another £300 or £400, a matter that surely should not present any difficulty, seeing that the community that originally proposed to provide the home is not as yet committed to any pecuniary liability in the matter.

⁂

The plan suggested by Mr. Rudolph would be to remove some of the present temporary outbuildings, and erect in their place, and on the ground at present uncovered, a commodious dining-room and a dormitory, while above these could be built three, four, or five rooms, as required, for the purposes of a Girls' Home, the entrance to which would be quite separate from that used by the frequenters of the Home.

⁂

I think that a proposal such as this deserves careful consideration. While it is quite obvious that no flat could be hired for the purpose, on the other hand a large house would be quite unsuitable, as no one expects that there will be many inmates at one time. Everyone too would be satisfied at the few it would be necessary to shelter from time to time being under the care of one who has proved himself so disinterested a worker in the cause of humanity as Mr. Rudolph.

⁂

Though the matter is perhaps one more for private than public arrangement, and its decision one for the committees concerned, it is at the same time one of great general interest, considering all that has been written and said on the subject of late, and as such I have felt justified in introducing it into my notes this week.

⁂

I have just been reading that very remarkable little book written in prison by Oscar Wilde, and most appropriately entitled "De Profundis." It is a truly wonderful production, requiring much study in order to be fully understood and appreciated.

⁂

As the reviewer says in the "Athenæum" of April 1, "all the old characteristics of the writer's style are here, with a new one superadded." And it is just this new one that is so remarkable and so difficult to deal with.

⁂

I do not propose just now to go into an exhaustive analysis of Wilde's book, containing as it does so many gems of the purest water, while it also embodies much that at first sight appears objectionable and grates on the feelings, although the more it is studied the more apparent does it become that a deeper meaning is intended than that which appears on the surface.

⁂

But perhaps few things in the book are more suggestive to the truth-seeker than the following extracts, and they enforce a lesson of which I am able to furnish a very striking illustration.

⁂

"At Christmas I managed to get hold of a Greek Testament, and every morning, after I had cleaned my cell and polished my tins, I read a little of the Gospels, a dozen verses taken by chance anywhere............... Endless repetition, in and out of season, has spoiled for us the freshness, the naiveté, the simple romantic charm of the Gospels. We hear them read far too often and far too badly, and all repetition is anti-spiritual. When one returns to the Greek, it is like going into a garden of lilies out of some dark and narrow house. And to me the pleasure is doubled by the reflection that it is extremely probable that we have the actual terms, the *ipsissima verba*, used by Christ."

⁂

"I have never liked the idea that we knew of Christ's own words only through a translation of a translation. It is a delight to me to think that as far as his conversation was concerned, Charmides might have listened to him, and Socrates reasoned with him, and Plato understood him."

⁂

How a translation of a translation may alter the text, and how greatly the meaning of the original may be changed, is clearly shown in the following illustration, which appeared in the "Cornhill Magazine" for June 1899. It is all the more remarkable in that re-translations into the original English were made in each instance, so that in no case was a translation made from one foreign language to another.

⁂

The following lines were first translated into Greek:—

"I heard that S. would write my life
When I gave up my breath;
I felt indeed that this would add
A new delight to death."

⁂

The Greek version was then re-translated into English by a second expert, whose rendering was then turned into Latin by another, and after re-translation was successively translated into French, German and Persian, the same method of procedure being followed throughout.

⁂

The final re-translation gave the following version of the original text:—

He. Dear, in my song you still shall live
Though under earth you lie;
She. Ah! had you now that grace to give
I should not need to die.

⁂

"De Profundis" would be a valuable book, if only for the reminder it gives us that the utmost care is necessary in accepting translations of so-called infallible writings of old. Translators are by no means infallible, and revision is from time to time deemed to be necessary, but be the body of revisors ever so learned, the very revision itself shows that the new light which is continually being thrown on things of old renders adaptation to modern and more advanced thought to be imperatively necessary.

T. A.

ORIGIN OF RIGHTHANDEDNESS.

The question why the majority of persons use the right hand with greater skill than the left has never been solved definitely. Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia, has been specially studying the problem, and, writing in the "Popular Science Monthly," he says he believes that righthandedness is so thoroughly ingratiated in human nature that it must have been partially developed in the savage ancestors of the race. Primitive man, in his opinion, must have felt a definite need for the exercise of his right hand in preference to his left; and that necessity must have been recognised and obeyed for a long period continuously. The impulse could not well have dictated his habits in eating, for knives and forks are of recent origin, the modern gun had not been invented, and writing was practically unknown. Moreover, in such operations as chipping arrows, weaving baskets, and wielding clubs, bows and arrows, it could not have mattered much which hand was employed.

When warfare had been carried to such a stage of advancement as to involve the use of a shield, however, that object was probably held on the left side in order to protect the heart. Then, as a matter of convenience, the right arm was left free for the more active function of fighting with spear and sword, and with habitual exercise came special skill. An attendant phenomenon was a finer organisation of that particular centre in the brain which controlled these movements, and which was situated in the left half of the organ.

With an increased use of the left hand, Dr. Gould thinks, there must have been greater demands upon the right eye, because vision must precede the order to strike or to give peaceful signals. In this way there may have been developed a keener power of vision in the right eye than in the left. Dr. Gould assumes that there was, and declares that "righthanded people are right-eyed," and that in their brains the centre of vision is on the left side, in close proximity to that governing the right arm.

EUROPEAN v. AMERICAN MANNERS

The more familiar an impartial observer may be with the social usages and habits of Great Britain and of the Continent of Europe, the less emphatic, says Mr. Brander Matthews in the "New York Tribune," will be his feeling that the foreign standard is really superior to American; and the more inclined he will be to explain away certain apparent disadvantages of our attitude as the price we pay for what we hold in high esteem—equality and democracy, manliness and self-respect.

The American theory of manners, if one may attempt to formulate its basis, is founded not on any artificial distinctions of social position, but on the simple relation of man to man. In Europe bad manners, whether of the upper or the lower classes, generally spring from a lack of sympathy. In America, bad manners are caused by want of thought rather than by lack of feeling. They are the result of carelessness more than of wilfulness. The American is so busy minding his own business that he has no time to be as regardful of the rights of others as he knows he ought to be. He does not mean to be rude, and if his attention is called to it he mends his manners, if only for the moment.

The American is profoundly good-natured—and good nature is an integral element of good manners. The carnival gaiety of an election-night crowd in any American city, no matter how bitter may have been the preceding canvass, finds no parallel in any other country in the world; it is an expression of that good-humoured toleration which is a chief characteristic of the American people, and which every intelligent foreigner notes almost immediately upon his arrival.

34 YEARS OF RHEUMATISM.

PATIENT LAID UP IN BED FOR 10 MONTHS AT A TIME DISABLED AND HELPLESS.

4, York Street,
Bilston, Staffs., England.

Gentlemen:—I will always do what I can towards making your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills better known, because they have proved such a blessing to me, and I believe in them. I have been a martyr to rheumatism ever since I was 20 years of age, and now I am 54. When quite a young man I had to walk with crutches or sticks. This went on for over three years, and since that time I have never been properly free from the rheumatism, and never so free as I am at the present time, since using Doan's Pills.

During those 34 years I had several severe attacks of this terrible rheumatism. The one in October of 1897, when I was living in Wednesbury, was, I think, the severest attack I ever had; it kept me in my bed for 10 months, and I became as helpless as a new-born babe. I was attended by one of the best doctors, but he seemed unable to do me much good, although he told me more than once that if I had been a millionaire he could not have tried harder—and I believe him.

In March of 1899 I was kept from business for 17 months again with rheumatism and kidney trouble. There were severe pains in my back and sides (especially the left side); my appetite became poor, and I didn't relish the food I was able to eat. There was a nasty taste in my mouth, no matter what I ate or drank, and I couldn't keep my food down. Even a pipe of tobacco seemed to go against me, and I became despondent and miserable, feeling that life was not worth living.

But there was worse to follow: not long after. I began to be troubled with the kidney secretions, the pain in passing being almost unbearable at times. There was also a sediment from the urine. These distressing complaints kept getting worse and worse as months went by, until one day I couldn't pass the urine at all; I was in such a terrible condition at the time that I thought my race was nearly run.

It was then that I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they were spoken so highly of that I determined to try them. After I had taken a few boxes I felt easier, and now that I have taken ten boxes I feel quite free from any sign of rheumatism or kidney trouble. I am a new man to what I was, thanks to your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are indeed worth their weight in gold.

Hoping you will excuse this long letter, and again thanking you for my new health and strength, I remain,

Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) CHARLES OSBORNE.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 13 per box, or P.T. 71 for 6 boxes; or they may be had direct from the general agent for Egypt,—Max Fischer, Hotel du Nil Street, Mousky, Cairo.

THE STATE RAILWAYS.

BY "TRAFFIC."

(THIRD ARTICLE).

The great problem that the Administration of the Egyptian State Railways has to solve is that of the growth of traffic, and it is one that divides itself into many subordinate problems, each requiring elaborate study, special knowledge, and far-seeing judgment. As it is on the increase of the traffic that the success of a railway system depends for its financial and general success, it is obviously the first duty of the administration to see that everything that can be done is done to promote it. For this duty the Commission has made no adequate provisions, apparently ignoring the fact that it is one that demands, on the part of the official to whom it is entrusted, very special ability as well as an intimate knowledge of the country, its trade and commerce, its people, their habits and customs, and many other factors. Under the system of administration that I have sketched this would be the work of the General Manager, whose opinions and decisions, having been revised or approved by the Council, would be carried out by the various departments concerned. Thus it would rest with the Traffic Manager to propose and carry out necessary modifications of the existing traffic arrangements, suggest additional trains, or other methods of meeting the demands for increased accommodation, and in doing this he might have to consult with the Way Department and Locomotive Departments.

To the outsider the providing of extra train accommodation seems a simple thing, but it is in reality very far from being so. We are constantly hearing complaints of the overcrowding of the trains, and these are commonly accompanied by the question, "Why do they not run more trains?" and "Why do they not put on more carriages?" Well, to answer the latter question first, to put on more carriages is not necessarily so simple a matter as the public assume. More carriages mean more powerful engines, increased stock of carriages, and possibly important alterations in the arrangement of stations, etc. To increase the number of trains may not only need some or all of these things, but may even necessitate the opening of stations, or halts, the provision of new sidings and other elaborate and expensive modifications of the line. The employment of larger engines may demand the relaying of the whole of the line upon which they are to run, and this might also be required by any considerable increase in the speed of trains.

These are but a few indications of the complicated nature of the problems involved, but they are enough to show that these problems can only be effectively solved by very careful study on the part of thoroughly practical men, and that without the necessary study of all the factors, the ablest experts can at best give nothing more than a mere guess as to what would be the most advisable method of dealing with them.

It is important, too, that the fact should not be overlooked that the initial cost of alterations and work intended to facilitate traffic is but a very small item compared with the value of the results to be attained, even though that initial expenditure may run into tens of thousands of pounds. If, for example, A and B are two available methods of providing for increased traffic, and we find that X pounds spent upon A will give an increase of one per cent. on the present revenue, and that 6 X pounds spent upon B will yield a five per cent. increase; if other conditions do not materially affect this result, it is not difficult to see that the expenditure of the 6 X amount will in the end be by far the most economical. Had Lord Farrer's Commission kept this simple fact in mind, it would not, in all probability, have been so hasty to condemn the Electro-Pneumatic Signalling installation at Cairo, for if this be effectively carried out it should, by the increased security it will give and the facility it will provide for the rapid and effective handling of a largely increased traffic, ultimately prove one of the wisest and most economical investments the Administration has made.

There are many other points that one might deal with at some length, but space forbids. Enough I think has been said to show that it would be a great mistake to accept the Report of the Commission as either an adequate criticism of the Railway Administration, or as a satisfactory solution of any of the problems involved. Indeed its criticism of the signalling arrangements prove conclusively that the Commission did not exercise that care in the acquisition of facts that it should have used, if it desired its opinion to be accepted as well-reasoned and well-founded.

Vinolia FOR THE SKIN.

SOAP - For Delicate Sensitive, Irritable Skins.
5 kinds: Premier Floral, Toilet (Otto), Medical, and Vestal.

CREAM - For Itching, Face Spots, Eczema, and all Skin Irritation.

POWDER - For Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, &c. In White, Pink and Cream Tints. — 4 Sizes.

Sold Everywhere.

CATARRH DESTROYS THE KIDNEYS.

MR. GEORGE KING, Deputy Sheriff of Rensellaer Co., N. Y., for years was a well known merchant of Troy. In a letter from No. 45 King St., Troy, N. Y., he writes:

"*Peruna cured me from what the doctors were afraid would turn into Bright's Disease,* after I had suffered with catarrh of the bladder and kidney trouble.

"Peruna is a blessing to a sick man. Eight bottles made me a well man and were worth more than a thousand dollars to me. I cannot speak too highly of it. It is now four years since I was troubled, and I have enjoyed perfect health since."—George King.

A Prominent Member of I. O. O. F. Threatened With Bright's Disease.—Pe-ru-na Restored Him to Health.

O. Fred Lindstrom, Past Grand Master Independent Order of Odd Fellows, writes from 1923 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.:

"I contracted a severe cold several years ago, which from neglect developed into urinary trouble, and threatened Bright's disease. I used Peruna faithfully for three and one-half months, when my health was perfect once more. I have never had any trouble since."—O. Fred Lindstrom.

Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining of the kidneys, also called "Bright's disease," may be either acute or chronic. The acute form produces symptoms of such prominence that the serious nature of the disease is at once suspected, but the chronic variety may come on so gradually and insidiously that its presence is not suspected until after it has fastened itself thoroughly upon its victim.

At the appearance of the first symptom Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once at the very root of the disease.

A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,
Cairo and Alexandria.

Societe Internationale des Employes
D'ALEXANDRIE

SIÈGE SOCIAL: RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

OFFRES D'EMPLOIS

BONNE MAISON d'Alexandrie demande:
1. un employé connaissant bien la Mercerie.
2. un jeune homme aide-vendeur.

DEMANDES

Comptable pr. Le Caire sachant bien la Comptabilité et connaissant l'Anglais.
Comptable pr. Le Caire avec connaissances en langues.
Comptable pr. Port-Saïd avec connaissances en langues.
Comptable pr. Alexandrie, comme employé général.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls, les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

25785—7-4 906

CALLARD & BOWSER'S

BUTTER-SCOTCH

(The Celebrated Sweet for Children).

"Really wholesome Confectionery."
Lancet.

This popular English Sweetmeat can be obtained at:
Mr. CARONIS, Arabo-American Bazaar, Port-Saïd.
„ DEMETRIADES, „
Messrs. TANCRED BONNICI & Co., „
The PATISSERIE DE LA BOURSE, Rue Chérif Pacha, Alexandria.

Manufactory: London, England.

INNSBRUCK-TYROL.

Ideal Spring and Summer Resort. Beautiful promenades and mountain excursions.

HOTEL TYROL.

1st Class Hotel, enlarged lately with an extensive palatial addition with every modern comfort.

Fireproof System Hénnébique. Illustrated pamphlet on Innsbruck *free* from proprietor:

CARL LANDSEE.

25609 40-20

An artistic wall covering.

This celebrated water paint is made in two qualities for Inside and Outside work

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding wall papers in all tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70 artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical house decoration. HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour-wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages.

Supplied in Tins and Iron Kegs.

Sole Manufacturers:

SISSONS BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., HULL.

Stocks are held in Cairo by FRANK RATCLIFFE, Sanitary Contractor and Engineer, Sharia Saptieh.
In Alexandria by RAMADAN YOUSSEF, Sanitary Contractor, Rue Sesostris.
General Agents: GEORGE MORRIS & Co., Alexandria & Cairo.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL CIVIL MIXTE D'ALEXANDRIE

L'Affaire Stagni-Salinas

Ce matin, à l'audience civile du tribunal, présidée par Mr. Beman, a été discutée la cause Stagni contre Salinas sur la question d'exequatur par les tribunaux mixtes du jugement et de l'arrêt rendus par la juridiction Italienne.

Me Palagi a soutenu, au nom de M.M. Stagni, que les jugements des tribunaux Consulaires sont toujours exécutoires par les tribunaux mixtes ; que, par suite, il n'y a pas à apprécier le mérite du jugement du tribunal consulaire ; que la Cour d'Ancône a compétemment statué puisque c'est d'elle que relèvent les décisions des tribunaux Consulaires d'Orient, qu'au fond il n'y a pas de contradiction entre le dispositif de l'arrêt de la Cour d'Ancône et celui de la Cour mixte, ce dernier arrêt ayant résilié le contrat de la National Bank, mais non celui de la maison Salinas.

Me Padoa Bey, pour la maison Salinas, a répondu qu'il ressort de l'arrêt de la Cour mixte qu'elle seule était compétente ; donc, le tribunal ne peut que constater l'incompétence de la Cour d'Ancône ; donc l'arrêt de cette dernière Cour ne peut être exécutoire par les tribunaux mixtes.

Au fond la question était de savoir s'il y avait légalement *un* seul contrat, comme le soutenait Salinas, ou deux contrats, comme le soutenait Stagni ; la Cour mixte a jugé qu'il n'y avait *qu'un* seul contrat, qu'elle ne devait donc prononcer *qu'une* résiliation. Au surplus, Stagni avait demandé subsidiairement à la Cour Mixte qu'elle lui accordât ce que lui avait accordé la Cour d'Ancône ; il a été formellement débouté de cette demande ; la contradiction dans les dispositifs est, par suite, aussi précise que dans les motifs.

Quant aux jugements consulaires, ils ne peuvent être exécutés par l'autorité mixte que lorsqu'ils ont été rendus compétemment, ce qui n'est pas le cas ; du reste, un jugement frappé d'appel s'absorbe dans l'arrêt qui le suit ; on ne comprendrait pas qu'un jugement confirmé pût être exécutoire alors que l'arrêt confirmatif ne le serait pas.

Jugement à huitaine.

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

PRESCRIPTION DE POURSUITE LEGALE

Gohari el Chal et Cts contre Zervudachi et fils

Attendu qu'il est établi aux débats que la poursuite en expropriation initiée par Zervudachi et fils contre Gohari el Chal et Consorts a été volontairement arrêtée par les poursuivants le 21 février 1888 et n'a été reprise que le 22 mars 1904, soit, après une interruption de plus de 15 ans ;

Attendu que dans ces conditions les défendeurs à la poursuite étaient fondés à exciper de la prescription tant de l'instance que de l'action ;

Que c'est dont à tort que les premiers juges ont rejeté cette exception pour le motif qu'à défaut d'une demande en péremption de la procédure faite en temps utile, l'action et l'instance en expropriation une fois introduites n'étaient plus susceptibles d'aucune prescription ;

Attendu que les actions et instances introduites en justice ne sont pas seulement susceptibles d'être périmées par la discontinuation de poursuite pendant trois ans, qu'elles sont encore soumises à la prescription générale "longi temporis" (de 15 ans, en Egypte) qui atteint toutes actions et instances interrompues pendant ce laps de temps ;

Que l'instance en justice interrompt la prescription de l'action tant que cette instance est suivie, mais que cette interruption cesse, dès que l'action elle-même et l'instance sont restées abandonnées pendant le temps requis pour prescrire ;

Que la législation égyptienne ne contient aucune dérogation à ce principe dont l'inobservation conduirait à des conséquences aussi injustes qu'illogiques ;

Que ce qui est vrai c'est qu'alors même qu'une action serait soumise à une prescription plus courte, cette prescription reste interrompue pendant toute la durée de l'instance, qui, elle, ne se prescrit que par quinze ans.

Par ces motifs, la Cour infirme le jugement attaqué et déclare prescrites par application de l'art. 272 du Code Civil, avec toutes les conséquences de droit, l'action et l'instance suivies contre Gohari el Chal et Cts par Zervudachi et fils.

Deces

Nous avons le vif regret d'annoncer le décès survenu hier à 3 h. 30 p.m. de Madame Veuve U. Pagni, née Gantès.

Après une longue et pénible maladie, supportée avec une résignation sans exemple, la défunte s'est doucement éteinte, entourée de l'affection des siens et munie des sacrements religieux.

Nous adressons à sa fille, Madame Georges Naoum, à ses petits-enfants et en général à toute la famille éplorée nos plus sincères condoléances.

Les funérailles de Mme Vve Pagni auront lieu aujourd'hui à 4 h. 30 p.m. Le convoi funèbre partira de la maison mortuaire (Boulevard Ramleh No 24) pour se rendre directement au Cimetière Catholique.

En mémoire de Mme Vve Pagni et au lieu de couronnes il nous a été versé, pour être remises aux Sœurs de la Délivrande (Gardes Malades) Rue Abou Dardar No. 16.

par M. Emmanuel C. Manuk	£ 1/2
„ Mme Vve Hector Gantès	£ 1/2
„ M. et Mme Jules Gantès	£ 1/2

FOUILLES D'EGYPTE

On a publié, il y a quelque temps, un très intéressant rapport sur les dernières fouilles d'Egypte. La *Chronique des Arts*, qui en donne une analyse complète, rappelle au sujet de ces fouilles les paroles de M. Maspero : depuis le Serapeum et les monuments de Mariette, aucune découverte importante n'a été faite. C'est entre le 28 septembre 1903 et le 5 juillet 1904 que M. Legrain a eu la fortune de découvrir dans les ruines de Karnak un nombre considérable d'objets. On a mis au jour 457 statuettes et statues en diverses matières ; 15 stèles en granit, albâtre ou calcaire ; 8 statuettes d'Osiris en schiste ; 7 sphinx ; 6 vases en albâtre ; quantité de fragments de diverses sculptures ; puis, parmi les objets en métal, un anneau d'or de la reine Nefertiti, femme d'Aménophis IV ; une statuette du roi Tirhakah (693 av. J.-C.) en bronze doré ; un Osiris en bronze haut de 1m.30 ; 4 plus petits en bronze doré ; 7,800 autres statuettes de ce dieu, de différentes grandeurs ; etc., etc. Les pièces les plus belles sont maintenant exposées au Musée du Caire. "Un des plus importants résultats de la découverte de M. Legrain a été de fournir la preuve que jusqu'à l'époque grecque, les temples égyptiens renfermaient toutes les données nécessaires pour reconstruire l'histoire du passé : statues et autres monuments couverts d'inscriptions, qui formaient depuis les premières époques une suite ininterrompue de documents." Hérodote qui décidément est très exact, avait donc dit vrai en racontant qu'on pouvait voir à Thèbes une série de 345 statues de grands-prêtres d'Ammon.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

A part quelques exceptions, la cote est en hausse, le ton plus ferme et la tendance meilleure.

On achète la Béhéra à 45 1/2, la Banque d'Athènes à 120 1/4, la Daïra à 29, la Crown Brewery à 212, la Brasserie des Pyramides à 126 et l'Anglo-American Nile à 5 9/16.

Les Estates, continuant leur marche ascensionnelle, atteignent 1.

Par contre, l'Agricole fléchit à 13 7/16, les Cotton Mills à 5 et la Salt and Soda à 33/6.

La Delta Light est complètement délaissée à 13.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

19 mai

Liverpool et Malte ; 4 j., vap. ang. Flavian, cap. Smaridge, ton. 1387, à Barker & Co.

Hambourg et Malte ; 3 j. 1/2, vap. all. Patmos, cap. Braren, ton. 1209, à Stross.

20 mai

Venise et Brindisi ; 2 j. 3/4, vap. ital. Bosforo, cap. Milazzo, ton. 1513, à la Cie Florio-Rub.

Constantinople et Pirée ; 40 h., vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderlich, ton. 851, à la Khedivial Mail.

DÉPARTS

19 mai

Marseille ; vap. fran. Sénégal, cap. Vincenti.

Pirée et Odessa ; vap. russe Tzaritza, c. Rollez.

Mersine ; vap. ang. Bravo, cap. Mac Laren.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER. — A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

APPLY for French, Italian, Arabic, German, to the Berlitz Schools, Alexandria (26, Rue de l'Eglise Copte) ; Cairo Sharia Kamel), Most rapid method Trial lesson free. Evening classes at Alexandria, P.T. 60 per month. 23069-30-9A-905

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

ARABIC LESSONS given by an Egyptian tutor to Europeans. Apply M. Shefik, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25888-

BORMAN & Co. have just received a new supply of Tennis Balls, Rackets, and Cricket Bats. 25980-6-4

BORMAN & Co.—Suits to measure from P.T. 250. Best English cloth, latest fit and style guaranteed. 25981-6-4

GENUINE PANAMA HATS for sales, very good quality, very cheap price. At Malluk's, Mousky, Cairo. 25959-12-6

GOVERNESS CART, in good condition, with pony, required. Apply to R.O.D., P.O.B. 686, Cairo. 25977-6-4

HOUSE TO LET, Summer months. Position near sea. Apply No. 25,983, "Gazette" Office. 25983-6-3

MOUNTAIN CAMP, for boys during summer holidays. Apply, Percival Mayall, B.A., Headmaster, English School, Cyprus. 25921-48-12

NURSE WANTED for two English children. £24. Apply, No. 25,972, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25792-6-5

NICE FURNISHED ROOM to let to English gentleman in private flat, Greek quarter. Apply No. 25,986, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25986-3-2

SINGING LESSONS recommended by the famous tenor JEAN DE RESZKE given by Herr B. Wechsler of Heidelberg University. Voice production systematic. Apply for trial lesson, press extracts, Herr B. Wechsler, Post Office, Cairo. 25929-12-11

TO LET FURNISHED 2-3 rooms, Ismailieh. Electric light ; bath. Independent entrance. English, Poste Restante, Cairo. 25965-6-5

TO LET at Alexandria, off Rosette-road, for the summer, a large, airy, roomy, Furnished House ; eight rooms ; garden ; terms moderate. For particulars apply, Magasins Victoria, Alexandria. 25963-6-5

TO LET, Ibrahimieh, summer, Furnished House ; two flats ; garden ; splendid situation. Apply, No. 25,854, "Egyptian Gazette" Offices. 25982-6-2

TO LET.—Nice furnished rooms in French family, Boulevard d'Allemagne, Rue César, No. 1. Splendid position. 25991-3-2

YOUNG MAN, knowing good English and Arabic, seeks situation. Has B.A. and certificate from School of Commerce ; acted in high school as instructor in English and arithmetic, and served as Cashier, Accountant, and Interpreter respectively. Apply, No. 25,993, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 25993-6-2

WANTED. — English Governess, knowing little French or Italian. Apply Mrs. Joseph Aghion, 20 Rue Rosette. 25990-6-2

WANTED.—Two unfurnished communicating rooms with balcony ; central position Cairo. Apply, No. 26,003, "Egyptian Gazette" offices, Alexandria. 26003-1

WANTED.—Head Cook for large Mess, English references essential. Apply, 393, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26002-6-1

The American Manufacturers Agency wishes to advise having received a fresh consignment of Roll-top Desks, Morris Chairs, Sewing Machines, cartridges, Typewriters and various other American goods. Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse. 25878-2-5 906

EASTERN TETEGRAPH C°. L^TD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Friday, 19th May, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	Messages handed in at The Company's Offices.	Messages handed in at Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	17	35
Liverpool	17	—
Manchester	21	—
Glasgow	26	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	45

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

AVIS

L'Assemblée générale ordinaire annuelle, qui devait être tenue hier, a été renvoyée, faute de quorum, à vendredi prochain, 26 courant à 5h. p.m. dans la grande salle des compensations de la Bourse Khédiviale, avec le même ordre du jour.

Aux termes de l'art. 14 des statuts, les délibérations de cette assemblée seront valables quel que soit le nombre des membres qui y interviendront.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour mai tal. 17 1/2 à —/— ; plus bas pour mai 17 1/4 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée ; prix plus haut pour mai P.T. 57 5/40 à —/— : plus bas pour mai 56 10/40 à —/—.

Remarques

(De Midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Comme tous les jours, vers la fin de la séance il y a eu de la réaction sur quelques réalisations, mais la position reste la même et il est presque certain que demain les cours feront de nouveaux progrès marqués. Le mai surtout menace terriblement le découvert retardataire. La nouvelle récolte est ferme.

Graines de coton.—Marché calme et inactif, mais au fond on espère toujours.

Fèves.—Marché nul et en baisse sur les arrivages plus abondants et le recul du disponible.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 19 mai 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche

DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

à la

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal.	17 3/4	Livraison	Mai
„	15 3/8	„	Juillet
„	12 31/32	„	Novembre
„	12 13/16	„	Janvier

Marché ferme

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 10,000

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal.	17 1/2	Livraison	Mai
„	15 1/32	„	Juillet
„	12 29/32	„	Novembre
„	12 23/32	„	Janvier

Marché ferme

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

20 mai 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons — Clôture du marché du 19 mai : La tenue reste la même. La semaine clôture : La désorganisation continue, prix irréguliers.

BEURREH

Fair, Tal. 10 ¾ soit ¼ de tal. de hausse
Fully Fair, „ 11 ¼ „ ¼ „ „
Good Fair, „ 16 „ 1 „ „
Fully Good Fair, „ 16 ½ „ 1 „ „
Good, „ 17 ½ „ 1 „ „

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Tal. 8 ¾ soit même cours
Fully Fair, „ 9 ¾ „ „
Good Fair, „ 10 ¾ „ „
Fully Good Fair, „ 11 ¾ „ „
Good, „ 12 „ „

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, tal. 13 ½ à ¾ soit stationnaires
Good, tal. 15 à ¾ soit stationnaires
Extra, tal. 16 ½ à ¾ soit stationnaires

IANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, tal. 15 à ½ soit sans changement
Good, tal. 15 ½ à ¾ soit sans changement
Extra, tal. 16 ½ à ¾ soit ½ de tal. de hausse

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot. : Le Marché ne change pas et les acheteurs continuent à être sur la réserve.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 4,279 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 2,465

Graines de coton.—En baisse

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi	—Baisse P.T. 1	Rien
Haute-Egypte	—Baisse P.T. 1	Rien

Blés.—Sans changement

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. 115 à 118

„ *Béhéra* : „ „ „ 112 à 115

Fèves.—En hausse

Saïdi.—Hausse 20/40

Fayoum : disponible : Hausse 30/40

Qualité Saïdi. Cond. Saha P.T. 92 à 94

Lentilles.—Même allure

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 90 à 91

Orges.—Rien à noter

„ Cond. Saha P.T. 50 à 54

Maïs.—Même prix

Disponible : Rien

„ Cond. Saha P.T. 90 à 93

OIGNONS

Arrivages de ce jour sacs 15557—cantars 6223 prix P.T. 18 à 25 cond. franco-wagon, contre même jour en 1904, can. 1059.

CHARBONS

Stock à Alexandrie, à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 40,000.

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON

C.M.B.

(BASSE-EGYPTE)

	par Cantar
Province Béhéra	
Damanhour.	De P.T. 180 à 240
Province Garbieh	
Kafr-Zayat	De P.T. 260 à 305
Tantah.	„ „ 265 „ 305
Province Menoufieh	
Menouf	De P.T. 220 à 270

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION :	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 54 —	à P.T. —
„ Haute-Egypte	„ 52 1/2	„ „ —
Fèves Saïdi	„ 89 —	„ „ —
„ Fayoumi	„ 88 3/4	„ „ —

ARRIVAGES

du samedi 20 mai 1905

Documents de l' "Alexandria General Produce Association."

		CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B	202	470
Graines de coton...	sacs	2040	2600
Blés Saïdi	„	—	—
„ Béhéra	„	49	—
Fèves Saïdi	„	1087	—
„ Béhéra.. ...	„	—	—
Orges	„	—	—
Maïs	„	—	—
Lentilles..	„	14	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,385,959

Contre même jour en 1904 :

		BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER
Coton	S/B	326
Graines de coton.. ...	sacs	1852
Blés Saïdi	„	301
„ Béhéra..	„	458
Fèves Saïdi...	„	1969
„ Béhéra.	„	—
Orge	„	—
Maïs	„	—
Lentilles	„	60

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1903 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,443,938

CONTRATS, (11h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.			
Novembre...N.R.	Tal.	12 15/16	à —
Janvier	„	12 13/16	„ —
Mai	„	17 5/8	„ —
Juillet	„	15 7/32	„ —
Août	„	14 1/2	„ —
Graines de coton			
N.-D.-J. ...N.R.	P.T.	58 —	à —
Mai	„	55 25/40	„ —
Juin	„	56 20/40	„ —
Juillet	„	57 15/40	„ —
Fèves-Saïdi			
Sept.-Oct. ...N.R.	P.T.	89 —	à —

REMARQUES

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte.—Le novembre a débuté à 12 31/32, mais le marché n'est pas actif, quoique la tendance soit ferme.

Récolte actuelle.—L'ouverture a eu lieu à 15 3/8 et 15 11/32, simultanément, pour le juillet et ensuite la première affaire en mai s'est faite à 17 3/4. Le ton se maintient bon, mais il n'y a pas beaucoup d'entrain et le marché a l'air de se recueillir. Par la suite il y a du calme et le mai recule à 17 5/8.

Graines de coton : Nouvelle récolte. — Bonne tenue mais transactions clairsemées.

Récolte actuelle. — Prix de début P.T. 56 5/40 pour le mai et P.T. 57 pour le juillet.

Fèves-Saïdi: Nouvelle récolte.—Inactive.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 19 mai 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—500

Disponible.—Beurrée : Même cours

Future Juin : 6 57/64 (4/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Calmes

Fèves.—Soutenues

HULL

Graines de coton.—Faibles

Fèves.—Même situation

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Néant

COTON AMÉRICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juil.-août : 4.24 (5 points de baisse)

„ oct.-nov. : 4.27 (5 points de baisse)

Disponible : 4.39 (4 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland: 8.20 (5 points de baisse)

Futurs juil. : 7.69 (5 points de baisse)

„ oct. : 7.79 (4 points de baisse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 25,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 3,200

In sight : balles —,— contre balles 50,000

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 19 mai 1905

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %	Fr.	99 37
Actions de Suez	„	4445 —
Lots Turcs..	„	134 50
Turc Unifié..	„	88 65
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée..	„	106 90
Daira Sanieh	„	100 80
Crédit Foncier Egyptien... ...	„	826 —
Extérieur espagnol	„	91 70
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce ...	„	— —
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions	„	121 —
Métropolitain	„	— —
Russe consolidé..	„	87 80
Sosnowice...	„	— —
Change sur Londres..	„	25 18
Sucre N° 3 disponible	„	— —
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	„	— —

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais ... ... £ 90 1/16

Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 2½, Berlin 3.

CEREAL MARKET

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH)

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Wheat,	Tugari...	Ard. P.T.	124	to P.T.	125
„	Middling	„ „	127	„ „	132
„	Mawani..	„ „	135	„ „	137
„	Shami ...	„ „	—	„ „	—
Beans,	Tugari...	„ „	89	„ „	92
„	Zawati...	„ „	92	„ „	94
„	Old.. ...	„ „	104	„ „	105
Lentils,	Tugari....	„ „	85	„ „	87
„	Zawati	„ „	98	„ „	104
Barley,	Tuguri...	„ „	70	„ „	71
„	Zawati...	„ „	72	„ „	74
„	Shami ...	„ „	65	„ „	68
„	Hamawi..	„ „	72	„ „	74
Dura	Shami ...	„ „	98	„ „	100
„	Rafia ...	„ „	98	„ „	100
Helba...	... ...	„ „	125	„ „	130
Termis .	... ...	„ „	73	„ „	74
Hummos	... ...	„ „	175	„ „	180

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat	Ard.	4000
Beans	„	8000
Lentils	„	200
Barley	„	1500
„ Shami.	„	500
„ Hamawi	„	500
Dura Shami ...	„	100
„ Rafia ...	„	150
Helba	„	150

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling*
London cheque.	97 ¼	97 ½
„ 3m. bank paper	96 ¾	97 ¼
„ 3m. house paper ...	96 ¼	— —
Paris cheque	386 ¾	387 ¼
„ 3m. bank paper ...	384 ¾	386 —
„ 3m. house paper ...	384 ½	— —
Switzerland cheque	385 ½	387 ¾
3m. bank paper. ...	382 ½	— —
Germany cheque	474 ½	477 ½
„ 3m. bank paper ...	471 ½	— —
Italian cheque	386 —	387 ½
Vienna & Trieste cheque ...	404 ½	406 ½
Constantinople cheque... ...	88 1/16	89 1/16

*Less one per mille brokerage.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

The week ended May 13.05		Same period *04.	Inc.	*Dec.
Kilometres open	837	813	24	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1776	1681	95	—
Goods and Sundries	825	574	251	—
Total	2601	2255	346	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3107	2774	—	—
Total from commencement of half-year	102598	96361	6237	—

*Week ended 7th May 1904.

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices Mai 9	Latest Prices May 19	
Central Egypt Exploration	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
Corporation of W. Egypt...	⅛pm	⅛	⅛pm
Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.	13/	13/	13/6
Egypt. Sudan Minerals...	⅜	—	—
Egypt. and Sudan Mining Synd.	1⅜	—	—
Nile Goldfields...	1	⅞	1
Nile Valley Block E... ...	1	1	1⅜
Nile Valley (New)	1⅛	1⅛	2
North Nile Valley	1/16	1/16	1/16
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd. (10s. pd.).	1	1	1⅛
Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)	1/16	¾	
Sudan Mines	1 1/16	1	1⅛
Um Rus Gold Mines.. ...	1/32 pm	1	1 1/16
United African Explor. ...	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, May 19, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day...	bales	8,000
of which Egyptian	„	500
American (new crop) Maize Spot per cental...		4/4½
Amer. futures (June-July)... ...		4.25
„ „ (Oct.-Nov.)... ...		4.28
American Middling		4.39
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May)		6 62/64
„ „ „ „ (June)		6 57/64
„ „ „ „ (July)		6 54/64
„ „ „ „ (Nov.)		6 43/64
Egypt. Brown fair per lb. d.		5 15/16
„ „ good fair		6 12/16
„ „ good		7 8/16
„ fully good fair...		7 —
Egyptian Saidi Beans new (per 480 lbs.)		29/

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Stock at all U.-S. ports	bales	590,000
Week's receipts at all U.-S. ports	„	140,000
„ export to Great Britain..	„	80,000
„ „ „ Continent	„	60,000
Spot Cotton...		8.20
American Futures (June)...		7.61
„ „ (July)		7.69
„ „ (October)		7.79
„ „ (November)		7.80
Cable transfers	dol.	4.87½
Cotton day's receipts at all U.-S. Ports..	bales	25,000

LIVERPOOL, May 19.

American futures (June-July)	4.23
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (May)	6 55/64
„ „ „ „ (June)	6 53/64
„ „ „ „ (July)	6 50/64
„ „ „ „ (Nov.)	6 39/64

LONDON, May 19.

Private discount (3 month bills) ...	2¼ %
Bar Silver (per oz d.)..	26 14/16
Consols (June)	90 ⅛
Rio Tinto	59 ⅜
Rand Mines New	9 ⅝
Egyptian Unified	105 —
„ Railway	101 ½
„ Domain.	106 —
Ottoman Defence	102 ¼
Turkish Unified	87 ¼
Italian Rents 4 %	105 ¾
Ottoman Bank	14
National Bank of Egypt	27
Daira Sanieh	100
New Daira...	28
Greek Monopole..	52
Greek Rent 4 %	40
Chartereds of S. Africa	2 —
Agricultural Bank	13 ⅝
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New ...	1 ⅜
New Egyptians	1 ⅝
Delta Light (Bearer shares)	— —

The Western Oasis Corporation ⅜ premium

Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (May) 5 6/16 quiet

German Beet Sugar (May) 11/7½

£110,000 were paid into the Bank to-day

PARIS, May 19.

Lots Turcs..	134 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1116 —
Ottoman Bank...	606 —
Banque d'Athènes	120 —
Cheques on London...	25.18 —
Sugar White No. 3 (May)	33 ¾
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	822 —
Land Bank of Egypt	223 —

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.45 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	13 1/16	à — ¾
Nat. Bank of Egypt.	„	27 1/16	„ — ⅜
Ramleh Railway ...	„	7 ¾	„ — ⅞
Egyptian Delta Railway ex.-c.	„	13 —	„ — —
Tram. d'Alexandrie...	Fcs.	155 ½	„ 156 —
„ „ div.		350 —	„ — —
Alexandria Water...	Lst.	15 15/16	„ 16 —
Eaux du Caire.. ...	Fcs.	— —	„ — —
Daïra Sanieh	Lst.	29 —	„ 29 1/16
Béhéra	L.E.	45 ½	„ — ¾
Bourse Khédiviale ...	Lst.	— —	„ — —
Egyptian Markets ...	„	22/3	„ 22/6 —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning	„	— 15/16	„ — —
Bière d'Alex. Priv.	Fcs.	212 —	„ 213 —
„ „ Div.	„	112 —	„ 113 —
„ du Caire Priv.	„	126 —	à 128 —
„ „ Div.	„	64 —	„ 65 —
Egypt. Cotton Mills	Lst.	5/ —	„ — —
„ Salt & Soda...	„	33/3 —	„ 33/6 —
Pressage	„	— —	„ — —
Presses Libres... ...	„	— —	„ — —
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % ...	Fcs.	316 —	„ — —
Lots Turcs	„	131 —	„ 132 —
Banque Nationale de Grèce ex.-c... ...	„	— —	„ — —
Banque Industrielle..	L.E.	— —	„ — —
Cassa di Sconto.. ...	Fcs.	176 —	„ 162 —
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	5 1/16	„ — ⅝
Banque d'Athènes ...	Fcs.	120 ¼	„ 120 ½
Deferred Delta.. ...	Lst.	— —	„ — —
Nungovich Hotel ...	„	— —	„ — —
Delta Land	„	2 ⅜	„ — 15/16
Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte..	Fcs.	157 ½	„ — —
Egyptian Invest. & Agency Ld.	„	1 ⅜	„ — 15/16
Land Bank	„	9 ¾	„ — ⅞
Trust Investment ...	„	1 ⅜	„ — —

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES

(Service spécial)

DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE

LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m.

Américain

Futurs : juil.-août : 4.27

„ oct.-nov. : —

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs : juil.-août : 4.27

„ oct.-nov. : 4.30

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.				
Novembre ..N.R.	Tal.	12 27/32	à —	7/8
Janvier	„	12 11/16	„ —	23/32
Mai	„	17 1/8	„ —	1/4
Juillet...	„	14 7/8	„ —	29/32
Août	„	13 7/8	„ 14	—
Graines de coton				
N.-D.-J. ... N.R.	P.T.	58 —	à —	1/4
Mai	„	55 20/40	„ —	—
Juin	„	56 15/40	„ —	20/40
Juillet...	„	57 10/40	„ —	15/40
Fèves-Saïdi				
Sept.-Oct. ... N.R.	P.T.	88 30/40	à 89	—

The IDEAL MILK FOODS for HOT CLIMATES.

The 'Allenburys' Foods.

The "Allenburys" Foods give strength and Stamina, and supply all that is required for the formation of firm flesh and bone. They promote perfect health, and give freedom from digestive troubles and the disorders common to children fed on farinaceous foods, condensed milk, or cow's milk.

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Depot in Cairo;—E. Dell Mar, 25, Août.

S. STEIN
PURVEYOR TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
CAIRO,
Esbekieh, Ataba el Khadra.
Also at Alexandria and Tantah.

LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.

RELIABLE BRITISH GOODS.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

The following are extracts from a report made by the official who recently visited the Oases for the purpose of meeting certain local omdehs and notables in connection with the corporation's water boring operations, and contracts relating thereto. The information contained therein will doubtless prove of interest to shareholders :—

I started from Tima for the Western Oasis on the 2nd March. As I have previously informed you, I took this road with the intention of ascertaining whether the Bahrbala, so called by the Arabs, was or was not an integral part of the Oasis of Kharga. This road also gave me the opportunity of seeing whether the ancient Roman alum workings recently discovered were or were not of any practical value. I arrived in Kharga Oasis on 6th March, at the extreme Northern end. I found the tract described as the Bahr bela Ma was in reality the lowest-lying portion of the extreme Northern end of Kharga. I found there a strip of country over 15 miles in length by 1½ in breadth, with various ramifications, which I had not time to visit ; all had apparently been highly cultivated in Roman times. There were groups of date palms and dome palms scattered all over the surface of the land, now silted up by small hillocks of blown sand and loam, from which young palms were growing around the old decayed stumps. I saw four Roman castles or fortified buildings in the district, and from two of these, which I inspected, there were extensive series of vertical wells, connected by underground channels, which appeared to have tapped natural springs in the rock, and from which, though the wells were now all filled with sand, and probably the channels as well, the water was still percolating, and supplied to some extent the surrounding country. I found standing water at a depth of two feet below the surface near the apparent outlet of one of these channels, and I also found the soil extremely moist at a similar depth in several other places where I examined it. In fact, it was impossible that the amount of vegetation could exist unless there was a considerable amount of water throughout the district. The total amount of sand and drift loam which had accumulated during the past 2,000 years, which is about the time these appear to have been abandoned, would not in my opinion amount to a total covering of more than two feet, if so much ; probably one foot would be nearer the mark.

The district would be eminently suitable for gradual reclamation, the old palm stumps would be sufficiently valuable as wood fuel to largely repay the expense of levelling the small hillocks round them, and date, vine, melon, and fig cultivation might be commenced with no further reclamation than the digging of a few surface wells to provide water for the people and their flocks. The district would form an admirable locality for the introduction of a number of Bedouins, who would cultivate the land on half shares ; but it would probably be necessary to obtain the special sanction of the Government to this proceeding. The Local Board will doubtless take the necessary steps to obtain the views of the Government on the subject, and inform you further.

The Southern extremity of this district is about 22 miles from the Town of Kharga, and the most Northerly about 37 miles. The nearest inhabited spot is the abode of one cultivator about two miles from the Southern extremity, and the nearest village is Mahriq, which is about seven miles further. There are at present absolutely no inhabitants in the whole district, nor has the district been inhabited, except temporarily by Bedouins to pasture their flock, for very many years.

* * * * * * *

The site selected for the first boring is sufficiently near to the Deir for the engineer in charge to move his machinery to the spot without much difficulty, and also it is perhaps just as well that we should in our trial boring determine the maximum depth to which it is probable we may have to bore. Fortunately a somewhat unexpected result was obtained at the very outset of the boring. At 25 feet from the surface a strong water body was struck which, however, was not artesian, although it continued to increase in volume until a depth of over 100 feet was reached. When the bore had arrived at this depth the water had risen to 15 feet from the surface, and was of such volume that the vacuum pumps could make no impression upon it.

> [The Corporation has already announced the cabled information that a full flow of water has been obtained, the water rising 3 feet above the surface and discharging at the rate of 150 gallons per minute or 216,000 gallons per day. The flow of water is steadily increasing.]

This water comes, in my opinion, from the artesian water rising in the natural tracks of the floor and percolating through the overlying sandrock beds. Its existence is of the greatest importance to us, that is to say, if it be found to exist generally over a large area, because it will throw open for cultivation by means of saqqiehs or wind pumps, or other simple lifting apparatus, large tracts of land on which the Government representatives may refuse to permit the company to bore deep wells for fear of injuring the artesian water suppy of Kharga or other villages. This land will probably be eagerly taken up by peasantry from the Keneh Province in particular, where much of the land is indifferent and the population large in proportion to the land available. If the company will construct a saqqieh on every 20 feddans of land, the land could then be sold without difficulty, somewhere between £10 and £15 an acre, without waiting for much improvement.

I went the next day to Kharga, and arranged with the Mamour to call in the notables of the whole Oasis to meet me at Kharga after five days. This delay was necessary, as the Sheikhs of Doosh and Beris, for instance, would take two days in coming, and the message could only reach them after two days from despatch. This may give you some idea of the distances between the villages, the great part of the lands lying between them being reclaimable. In the four days interval I went to the Deir, where I found the engineer had been doing most excellent work in the organisation of the establishment of his depôt and the disposal of his stores.

The so-called Deeir is not a Deir (or convent) at all, but an ancient Roman or Ptolemaic fortress commanding the water supply of what must have been a rather extensive town. The town itself has been of a very peculiar character ; it extends over a thousand yards to the N. and W. of the fort, and has been built, with the exception of three or four substantial mud-brick buildings, almost entirely of small stone huts through and among which run several water channels, but I can find no evidence of cultivation, although much of the land around is cultivable. The whole of the neighbouring beds, which are mostly drift beds, formed apparently by the large springs when the Oasis was first formed, are pitted in every direction with small workings, but what the object of these workings was it was impossible for me to determine in the time at my disposal. The question must be very carefully gone into when there is time. I was satisfied from the first that the well which the engineer had opened on the outside of the fort was not the main water supply, although its capacity had increased by a very little cleaning from 80 gallons a day to over 1,000. It appeared to me to be more likely the outflow of a subterranean channel from the main well which I believed to be in the fort. There was a large palm tree in the middle of the fort, which stood on such high ground that it was impossible that such a tree could have existed without a strong water supply. A very little search revealed the original bank of the well into which it appeared the roots of the tree had grown, and by a little further digging the brick margin of the well, 8 feet in diameter, was discovered about 5 feet below the present ground of the fort, which, of course, has been largely filled in by rubbish, and when I left a further excavation of about 5 feet had produced a considerable flow of water from the sides of the well. An ancient stone water channel was found leading down from the outside of the fort, commencing at a point little, if at all, below the present level of the water, and leading the water down to the ruins of the town at levels more than 15 feet below.

I have arranged with the engineer to thoroughly develop and open up the water supply. My impression is that there have been four or five distinct springs at this point in addition to the springs in the fort, and I believe that enough water will be obtained here to allow garden operations at least, which will be very important in the future development of the company. The existence of this supply of water on this level is of great importance. In the first place, if the levels given by the geological survey are in any way correct, it stands at 120 feet above the level of the town of Kharga, some 12 miles to the West, and this is at least a favorable augury for the water supply of the intervening area. Again, the outflow of the ancient water channel being so nearly at the level of the present water supply in the fort, it is extremely improbable that the level of the water at this point at least has sunk appreciably since Roman times, and this encourages the hope that the diminution of the supply of many of the wells around Kharga will be found to result almost entirely from neglect and silting up.

During four days I took the engineer to visit the district to the North, which I have described at the commencement of my report. On the day appointed we met the Sheikhs and notables, as arranged, in company with the Mamour and Cadi, or Religious Judge, and from a translation of the document drawn up you will see that we have the option of receiving payment for boring wells on lands belonging to the people in one of two ways, both parties consenting to the method selected, either by a lien on the gross produce of all land watered by the well, which should not exceed one-third of the gross produce in any year, and shall not extend over a period of more than 35 years, the Company also finding one-third of the seed required for the land ; and secondly, receiving payment in money (or, of course, if you choose to accept it in kind) of a debt amounting to the cost of boring the well, the debt being recoverable, as to instalments and interest, on terms conformable to those now obtainable from the National Bank in Cairo. Loans of money from the company to the people for the purchase of seed or plant will be recoverable also on terms similar to loans obtained from the National Bank.

The Roman alum workings were examined during my visit and found to be fairly extensive, the exact extent could only be determined by a number of trial shafts, as there were several hundred yards between two points, at each of which considerable beds existed and considerable mining had been done ; but in any case, it is clear that very large supplies are available, and other beds were also discovered in several places. A bed which the chemist believes to be phosphates was found to out-crop for a considerable distance (well over 1,000 yards) on the East of the Deir, and a few hundred yards from it. The bed is impregnated with pyrites, which I hope will not diminish its value, but may possibly increase it.

Nothing has at present been done with reference to ochre, but, as you are aware, the main ochre supply is in Dakhleh, and there has been less uncertainty about the ochre supply than the alum.

* * * * * * *

The chemist is actively engaged in examination of salts, and all substances which are likely to prove of any practical value, and is making arrangements to prepare bulk samples of alum, sulphate of alumina, cobalt, &c. I arranged with the engineer to immediately survey and select sites for wells on plots which should amount to 20,000 feddans, and prepare an application to the Government for permission to proceed with the development.

The results obtained from the first bore-hole referred to above mean that this well would effectively irrigate upwards of 100 feddans of land. The corporation contemplate boring a large number of such wells in the near future, and the lands thus irrigated, when taken up and brought into proximity with the railway about to be constructed, will give the corporation the opportunity of effecting large land sales at very considerable profit.

The following circular letter has been issued to the shareholders by the corporation :—

"I am instructed to inform you that my board has unanimously resolved that whereas the corporation has in hand ample funds (being cash at bankers, monies on deposit and investments in first-class securities) for all present purposes, the final call of 5/– per share be postponed to a future date, respecting which the usual three months' notice will be given you when the call is made.

"Mr. Edward J. Scott, late District Commissioner and Political Officer in Nigeria, has been appointed secretary to the Egyptian board of the corporation in Egypt. Mr. Scott has arrived in Cairo, and has entered upon his duties.

"I take this opportunity of giving you in a circular letter which accompanies, extracts from a report by an official of high standing, respecting his inspection of the lands lying north of Kharga.

EGYPTOLOGICAL NOTES.

CONCERNING PAPYRI.

The papyrus fragment of an ancient classical author which apparently will be considered the chief novelty in this department of Egyptian research for 1904, will be the 15-column manuscript of Didymus' commentary upon the "Philippics" of Demosthenes. For the "editio princeps" we are indebted to Herren Diels and Shubart, who publish alongside with their reading and emendation of the text also a photographic facsimile. Moreover a cheap edition can be obtained for students. As the "indefatigable" Didymus is said to have produced 4,000 works, it is not surprising that among the many hundreds of literary fragments found recently in Egypt some treatise of his should have been detected. In 1868 M. Miller edited 9 pages of his lost lexicon to Plato, but, with the exception of many extracts from his works preserved probably in extant scholia upon Homer, that short passage was until the present discovery almost the only portion of all the remains of Didymus we possessed. The new papyrus gives his comments upon the third and fourth "Philippic" and upon the "Oration upon Philip's Letter." The latter piece of rhetoric Didymus appears to have assigned not to Demosthenes, but considered to be a work of Anaximenes of Lampsacus. The papyrus presents only historical illustrations of the statements of Demosthenes, speeches; in so doing it gives numerous excerpts from the "Atthis" of Philochorus, many of them additional to those preserved by other commentators upon Demosthenes. If the papyrus containing memoranda of events at Athens under Pericles, edited by Professor Brune Keil, of Strasburg, is also by Philochorus we have within a few years two remnants of his work restored to us from the sands of Egypt. It is also possible that the list of Olympian victors in volume II. of the "Oxyrhynchus Papyri" is extracted from Philochorus' "Olympiades."

Among the papyri collected in the Fayoum in 1902, by M. Jouquet and Lefebre, were 7 fragments much damaged of a Comedy, whose author the discoverers were unable to identify. A closer examination of the text indicates the probability that the piece is by Menander, and M. Jouquet suggests from some textual evidence that it bore the title of "Hypobolimaios." A long fragment found at the same time Professor Blass believes to be part of Menander's "Apistos." This piece gives almost one scene of the play complete.

The fragment of the "Dionysalexandros" of Cratinus edited by Grenfell and Hunt has been luminously commented upon by N. Salomon Reinach in the "Revue Archéologique of December last. The Comedy before this specimen of it was in evidence had been thought, perhaps to be connected with Alexander of Macedon, and if so its author must have been the later poet Cratinus. Hew Kock considered the Alexander to be Paris the Phrygian Shepherd who is also called Alexander. The papyrus shows this view is correct.

The summary of the action of the play sets forth that the chorus composed of Satyrs are around Dionysius upon Mount Ida when Hera, Athena and Aphrodite endeavour by rival promises to obtain his heart. The first promises invincibility, the second victory in war, the third such an increase of personal beauty as shall render him the beloved of all the fair sex. Needless to say he selected the last offer. In proof of its potency he sets out of Lacedemon and carries off Helen, taking her back to Mount Ida. Menelaus, robbed of his spouse, arms all Greece to regain her, and having disembarked near Troy, commences to ravage the country. Dionysius hides Helen in a basket, and to secure his own safety transforms himself into a ram and takes refuge with Paris-Alexander. The latter however detects the deity and finds Helen and to save his country from devastation declares he will deliver them to the Greeks. The lady displays such distress at her impending fate, a look so beautiful in her grief, that Alexander decides to take her for wife and surrender Dionysius only, who departs for the Achean fleet accompanied by the Satyr chorus as semi-mourners.

The pretty fooling of the Comedy is in reality all based upon political motive, perfectly apparent to the Athenian audiences who crowded to view its representations. Dionisius, who loosed the terrors of war upon Asia, is representative of Pericles. Helen, the lady who causes the animosiy that produced hostilities, stands for Aspasia. Paris-Alexander deciding to deliver Dionysius to the Greeks refers to the Spartans, and the allusion must have been easily appreciated, because Helen lived at Sparta with Menelaus. It will be seen how interesting this manuscript of the plot of the play has become owing to M. Reinach's explanation.

JOSEPH OFFORD.

BRUTALITY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

A former German soldier, Arthur Nowakowski, has written a book, entitled "The Lost Army," in which he describes the causes of the wholesale desertions which are prevalent in Germany. Nowakowski himself deserted from an infantry regiment, and escaped across the frontier into Switzerland. Last year he published a book called "Soldiers in an East German Garrison," in which he described the systematic cruelty which, he alleged, drove him to desertion and flight.

During the year which Nowakowski spent in Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium, and England, he met large numbers of young Germans who had fled abroad to escape compulsory military service, and he alleges that the majority of them were driven to desertion by abuses of German militarism. Large numbers of German deserters join the foreign legions of other countries. Nowakowski declares that this is a proof that they do not desert from the German Army because they dislike being soldiers, but because they cannot endure militarism as it is practised in Germany.

Sixteen thousand Germans, he alleges, are now serving in the French foreign legions in Algeria and Madagascar, fully 80,000 German deserters are living in England, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. A large proportion of these deserters endure privation, even starvation, in foreign countries rather than serve in the German Army. Nowakowski prefaces his book by an open letter to the German Minister of War, in which he summarises the causes of these wholesale desertions, and appeals for a general amnesty on the occasion of the Crown Prince's wedding.

A GRANDMOTHERLY BILL.

We do not think the Scots would have been in any serious danger of losing their rights over John Barleycorn, even if the preposterous Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill had obtained a second reading from the House of Commons. There is fortunately a House of Lords, which has some regard for the liberties of the people, and which is not dependent on the noisy enthusiasm of the temperance agitator. The Bill would give the right to a casual majority in any given locality in Scotland to prevent the rest of the inhabitants from getting anything more comforting to drink than cold water, or those unsatisfactory "temperance" concoctions which mock the misery of a thirsty man. It passes our understanding why it is always alcohol and tobacco which rouse the agitator to frenzy, and why, if he is so keen on preserving his fellows from damaging their digestive apparatus, some of his kind do not specialise on something else. There are plenty of articles of food which, when taken in excess, are just as deleterious as intoxicating liquor, but we never hear of a League to deliver the world from the pernicious influence of Plum Pudding, or of an Anti-Pastry Band of Hope. The plain fact is that most of these good people are either constitutionally unable to take alcohol at all or are painfully conscious that they cannot restrain themselves within reasonable bounds. If a man cannot take intoxicating liquor without making a beast of himself he should let it alone, but his incapacity for self-control is no reason why there should be "no more cakes and ale" for more intelligent people. Freedom may sometimes degenerate into licence, but it is freedom nevertheless, and its loss would be but badly compensated for by the production of the killjoy race which is the temperance fanatic's ideal.

FOUR HIGHEST AWARDS.

CAPE TOWN EXHIBITION.

(Extract from "Cape Times," 22nd March, 1905.)

Mackie & Co. Distillers Ltd., proprietors of the "White Horse" Whisky, have received intimation that their brand of that name has received the Gold Medal at the Cape Town Exhibition, their "Laird O'Logan" a Gold Medal, and Mackie's "Old Highland" a Gold Medal, while their "Clear Whisky" for medicinal purposes has been awarded the Silver Medal. The whiskies of this old established firm have always maintained the highest reputation both at home and abroad. Their Lagavulin Distillery is the oldest and most famous in Islay—the Queen of the Hebrides. The salubrious atmosphere, pure, soft water, excellent quality of the malt, and the richness of the peat, all combine to make a perfect whisky. Mackie's "White Horse" Whisky is recognised everywhere as pure, matured, and wholesome. It is a blend of the finest Highland and Glenlivet distilleries in Scotland, distinctly unique as from the original recipe, A.D. 1746. The grand old whisky of the coaching days, and of the country gentleman of last century. Its popularity and the patronage accorded to it have ever increased up to the present day. Messrs. Mackie & Co. pronounce it to be second to none, a pleasure to drink, and which will do one good instead of harm. Rich and mellow, of medium flavour, 9 to 12 years old, Mackie's three star Very Rare Old Highland Whisky, full, old-fashioned flavour, rather smoky, has gained the custom of all connoisseurs of whisky. A connoisseur's whisky should be drunk with plain water. Mackie's "Laird O'Logan" King's Special, a liqueur of the rarest Highland stills, reputed nothing finer at any money ; 18 to 20 years old ; soft and mellow ; medium flavour. Mackie's Clear Whisky.—Special Reserve. A blend of most carefully selected, very old, and fine whiskies, dry, and free from the flavour and colour that is obtained by maturing in sherry casks ; 10 years old. Prescribed for medical purposes. A gentlemanly whisky. Very scarce. For use with plain water. Small sample bottles of the "White Horse" Whisky supplied free upon application to the Agents for Egypt and Sudan :—Mr. N. Spathis, the well known Merchant & Mineral Water Manufacturer of Cairo, Alexandria, and Port Said.

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Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

État comparatif des Recettes et des Dépenses

DU 1er JANVIER AU 30 AVRIL 1905-1904

RECETTES	Mois d'Avril 1905	Mois d'Avril 1904	Totaux au 30 Avril 1905	Totaux au 30 Avril 1904	Différence en 1905	
					en plus	en moins
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E
Fournit. d'eau aux particuliers...	6,799	6,404	26,712	24 366	2 346	—
„ au Gouvernement	2,172	2,073	7 081	6,548	533	—
„ aux Bornes - fontaines gr.	2,523	2,269	8,608	8,122	486	—
„ aux Bornes du Gouvernement	103	94	343	329	14	—
Recettes diverses	211	217	1,021	1,010	11	—
Usine de Matarieh	224	—	224	—	224	—
Etablissement d'Assiout	356	338	1,314	1,245	69	—
Totaux des recettes	12,388	1[illegible],395	45,3[illegible]3	41,620	3,683	—
Augmentation de recettes en 1905			3,683			
DÉPENSES						
Dépenses ordinaires...............	2,736	2,553	10 776	9,954		
Dépenses extraordinaires.........	200	—	200	—		
Totaux des dépenses...............	2,936	2,553	10,976	9,954		
Augment. de Dépenses en 1905			1,022			
Résult en fav. de 1905			L.E 2,661			

NB. — Les dépenses de 1er établissement du 1er janvier au 30 Avril 1905 s'élèvent à la somme de L.E. 587, savoir : canalisations L.E. 57[illegible] et divers L.E. 9.

Les dépenses d'installation de distribution d'eau des puits artésiens s'élèvent du 1er Janvier au 30 Avril 1905 :

Pour le Caire à L.E	8 206
„ Matarieh „	2,325
Total L.E.	10 536

Le Caire, le 18 Mai 1905.

Le Directeur,
ASTLEY P. FRIEND.

25988-1

WEEKLY POSTAL TABLE.

ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Table showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 22nd, to Sunday, 28th May, 1905.

(BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	MAIL PACKETS	ROUTES	DESPATCHES				ARRIVAL
			DAYS	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING			DAYS
				Ordinary* Letters	Money Orders	Parcels	
EUROPE AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 21	8.15 p.m.	Sat. 20 6 p.m.	Sat. 20 6 p.m.	Wednes.
	British	Port Said & Marseilles	Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	—
	German	Naples	Wednes.	4 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	Wedn. 6 p.m.	Sunday
	French	Marseilles	Friday	11 p.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs. 6 p.m	Tuesday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	8 p.m.	noon	Friday 6 p.m.	Monday
	Italian	Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
GREECE...	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 21	8.15 p m	Sat. 20 6 p.m.	—	—
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN RUSSIA	Khedivial	Piræus	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	Piræus	Friday	9 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Saturday
SYRIA	Khedivial	Port Said	Sunday	8.30 a.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Saturday 6 p.m.	Wednes.
	Russian		Monday	8.30 a.m.	Sunday noon	—	Mon. 22 & Sun. 28
	French		Friday	8.30 a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	—	Thursday
	Austrian		Tuesday	8.30 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	—	—
CYPRUS	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday 6 p.m.	Sunday
MALTA	Italian	Alexandria & Brindisi	—	—	—	—	—
	Italian	Messina	Thursday	2 p.m.	noon	—	Sunday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Saturday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
	British	Port Said & Brindisi	Sun. 21	8.15 p.m	Sat. 20 6 p.m.	—	Wednes.
JEDDA, SUAKIN MASSOWA & HODEIDA	Khedivial	Suez	Wednes.	8.30 a.m	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Tuesday noon	—
PORT SUDAN & SUAKIN	Khedivial	Suez	—	—	—	—	—
MASSOWA & ASSAB ...	British	Suez Aden	Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	—	—
	Italian		—	—	—	—	
INDIA, ADEN & East Coast of Africa	British	Suez	Tuesday	8 p m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	Mails from the East are subordinate to the arrivals of the packets at Suez.
	French		—	—	—	—	
CEYLON & AUSTRALIA	British Orient		—	—	—	—	
	French		—	—	—	—	
	German		—	—	—	—	
	British P. & O.		Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	
CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, & Straits Settlements	British P. & O.		Tuesday	8 p.m.	noon	Monday noon via Port Said	
	French		—	—	—	—	
	German		—	—	—	—	
ADEN, ZANZIBAR, & East Coast of Africa	German		—	—	—	—	
DJIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA ZANZIBAR & MADAGASCAR	French		—	—	—	—	
DJIBOUTI & ABYSSINIA	French		—	—	—	—	

*The Registered letter office is closed one hour before the hours indicated above.

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NOTICE.

The large warehouse belonging to the Govt. known as the "Red Barracks" situated at Minet el Bassal near the Gabbari Goods Station and on the Bank of the Mahmoudieh Canal will be offered for sale by public auction at the Governorate of Alexandria on May 25th 1905 between the hours of 9 a.m. and noon.

The building occupies an area of over 13,000 sq. metres.

The upset price for the land and buildings is £25,000.

The building is open to inspection by the Public every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Ministry of Finance, Government Lands Office, or at the Governorate of Alexandria.

For further information apply to H.E. the Governor of Alexandria. 25950-6-6

L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente dans les rues du Caire tous les soirs à 7 h.30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares du Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Damanhour de Kafr-Zayat et de Zagazig. Prix numéro du jour, 1 P.T.

NOTICE.

Two vacancies exist in the Sudan Medical Department for two qualified Doctors of Egyptian or Syrian nationality (Mohammedan preferred).

Salary for the first two years L.E. 240 a year with an increase of L.E. 24 after two years' satisfactory service. And subsequent periodical increases according to the Regulations in force at the time being.

After one year's satisfactory probation suitable candidates will be given the option of being placed on the permanent list and coming under the Government Pension scheme.

The probationary year will count towards service for Pension.

Candidates should be unmarried, healthy, and under 26 years of age.

The appointment is subject to the general Government Regulations in force at the time being as regards leave, travelling allowance and matters of discipline ; two months' leave is given every year as far as possible.

Testimonials (not more than three)—one, if possible, from an English official—may be sent to the Director Sudan Medical Department, Khartoum, not later than 31st May 1905 with a letter of application in the candidate's own handwriting, stating his qualification and his appointments since becoming qualified.

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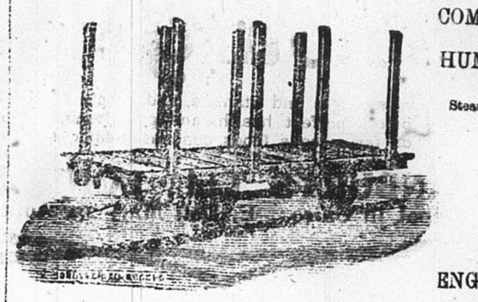

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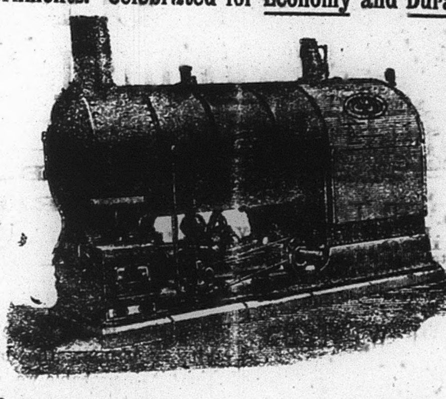

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ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN HEBDOMADAIRE

No. 1,023

Alexandrie, VENDREDI à Midi le 19 Mai 1905.

COTON

	Arrivages	EXPORTATION								STOCK
		Angleterre		Continent		Etats-Unis		TOTAL		
	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Cantars
Cette semaine	46,113	5,292	39,871	7,312	54,925	225	1,732	12,829	96,528	1,346,424§
Même semaine 1904...	10,071	4,782	36,868	1,364	10,147	425	3,272	6,571	50,287	1,215,479*
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	6,081,680	337,193	2,562,142	279,069	2,093,683	63,417	488,431	679,679	5,144,256	—
Même époque 1904 ...	6,441,473	346,257	2,638,073	309,119	2,307,052	45,438	349,869	700,814	5,294,994	—

Y Compris stock § au 1er Septembre 1904 Cantars 409,000 *au 1er Septembre 1903 Cantars 69,000

GRAINES DE COTON — *TOURTEAUX*

	Arrivages	EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	Tourteaux Arrivages	Tourteaux Exportations
		Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL			
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Tonnes	Tonnes
Cette semaine	38,612	32,588	6	32,594	1,023,769	166	—
Même semaine 1904...	20,615	16,825	—	16,825	1,118,714	613	504
Depuis 1er Sept. 1904	3,358,522	2,461,012	121,268	2,582,280	—	30,818	65,558
Même époque 1904 ...	3,449,460	2,252,327	148,419	2,400,746	—	24,722	60,355

Le stock au 1er Septembre 1904 était d'Ardebs 247,527 et au 1er Septembre 1903 était d'Ardebs 70,000

Pour les Feves, Orges, Bles, Lentilles, Mais et Oignons, la consommation locale n'est connue respectivement que les 31 Mars et 30 Novembre

FEVES — *ORGES*

	Arrivages		EXPORTATIONS			STOCK	Orges Arrivages	Orges Expor.
	Saidi	Behera	Angleterre	Continent	TOTAL			
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Cette semaine.	3,521	—	4,035	174	4,209	15,727	1,591	—
Même semaine 1904...	15,555	—	—	70	70	50,639	15	—
A partir du 1 Av. 1905	11,555	—	40,337	3,491	43,828	—	2,456	—
Même époque 1904 ...	46,781	—	34,974	8,267	43,241	—	212	—

Stock au 1er. Avril 1905 Ardebs 48,000 Ardebs —
Stock au 1er. Avril 1904 Ardebs 47,100 Ardebs —

BLES — *LENTILLES* — *MAIS* — *OIGNONS*

	BLES Arrivages		BLES Expor.	LENTILLES Arrivages	LENTILLES Expor.	MAIS Arrivages	MAIS Expor.	OIGNONS Arrivages	OIGNONS Exportations
	Saidi	Behera							
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Crs. 108 Ok.	Crs. 108 Ok.
Cette semaine	179	77	—	—	—	—	—	34,477	40,412
Même semaine 1904...	601	574	—	12	—	609	622	14,754	18,307
A partir du 1 Av. 1905	1,415	1,011	—	736	12	8,067	127	771,943	730,879
Même époque 1904 ...	4,700	3,226	11	378	1,423	15,648	3,541	575,632	600,812

Stocks au 1er Avril 1905 Ardebs — Ard. — au 1 Déc. 1904 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1905 Crs —
Stocks au 1er Avril 1904 Ardebs — Ard. 1,500 au 1 Déc. 1903 Ard. — au 1 Mars 1904 Crs —
N.B.—L'année pour les Blés et les Lentilles commence le 1er Avril, pour les Maïs le 1er Décembre, pour les Oignons le 1er Mars

Prix de la Marchandise disponible

COTON SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION

	Brown	Haute-Egypte et Fayoum
Fair	Tal. 10 1/2	Tal. 8 3/4
Fully Fair,	„ 11 3/4	„ 9 3/4
Good Fair	„ 16 /—	„ 10 1/4
Fully Good Fair,	„ 16 1/2	„ 11 1/8
Good	„ 17 1/4	„ 12 /—
	Abassi *Nominal*	Ioannovich
Fully Good Fair,	Tal. 13 1/4 à 13 1/2	Tal. 15 /— à 15 1/4
Good,	„ 15 /— „ 15 1/4	„ 15 1/2 „ 15 3/4
Extra,	„ 16 1/2 „ — /—	„ 16 1/2 „ 16 3/4

GRAINES ET CEREALES

Qualità Buona Mercantile	Disponible	Tickets (Franco-Station)
Graines de Coton Mit-Afifi	P.T. 55 —/—	— —
„ „ Haute-Egypte	„ — —/—	— —
Blé Saïdi	„ — —/—	— —
Blé Béhéra	„ — —/—	— —
Orge	„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Saïdi	„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Fayoumi	„ — —/—	— —
Fèves Béhéra	„ — —/—	— —
Lentilles	„ — —/—	— —
Maïs	„ — —/—	— —
Oignons	„ — —/—	— —

Coton Fully Good Fair Brown	Mai pr.	Tal. 17 12/32
„ „ „ „ „	Juillet pr.	„ 15 9/32
„ „ „ „ „	Août pr.	„ 14 18/32
„ „ „ „ „	Novembre pr.	„ 13 1/32
„ „ „ „ „	Janvier pr.	„ 12 29/32

Graines de Coton	Mai pr.	P.T. 56 10/40
„ „	Juin pr.	„ 57 10/40
„ „	Juillet pr.	„ 58 10/40
„ „	Nov.-Déc..Jan. pr.	„ 58 30/40
Fèves	Septembre-Octobre pr.	„ 89 20/40

Marché des Cotons : la désorganisation continue, prix irréguliers

NOTICE

SALE OF IVORY AND RUBBER, &c., AT OMDURMAN.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, "Stores Section", will sell by public auction at the Beit El Amana, Omdurman, on Tuesday 30th May, 1905, at 9 a.m. punctually, the following approximate quantities of ivory, rubber and cotton :—

Kantars	
43 ½	Aal No. 1
10	Aal No. 2
1	Kling
3	Bar more than 10 rottles
— ½	Bar less than 10 rottles
— ½	Khorda
5	Mashmus
13	Rubber
3	Cotton ginned
2 ½	Cotton with seed
16	Cotton seed.

The ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kantar. Immature ivory acquired under the Section 17 of the Ordinance for the Preservation of Wild Animals and Birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not resold in the Sudan and must be exported ex-Sudan within one month from date of purchase and a permit will be issued at time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within 5 days from the above date after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk and subject to a demurrage charge of 100 milliemes for each kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

Signed: D. K. E. HALL,
Kaimakam,
Assistant Secretary "Stores."

Khartoum, 10/5/05. 25,984-7A-2

DR. LE CLERC'S

Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 9d., bearing the British Government Stamp with the words "Eugene Le Clerc" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

Dr. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lepra, psoriasis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, eczema. In Tablets price 1/- sold by Max Fischer, Cairo [illegible] Alexandria.